The New-York Times.

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THE RAID.

FINAL FLIGHT OF THE ENEMY.

They Cross the Potomac Laden with Plunder.

What the Rebels Did and How They Did It.

Comprehensive Survey of the Great Raid.

Particulars of the Escape of General Franklin.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondents.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14.

A train came through from Baltimore this morning, leaving at 9 A. M. With the exception of five mud-cars, which the rebels burnt at Beltsville, and cutting the telegraph wire, no damage has been done; not a single rail has been removed from its place. There are no rebel troops between Washington and Baltimore. The raiding parties have all joined their main army, which has been falling back from Washington, and are now endeavoring to cross the Potomac at the different fords. It is thought they will be unsuccessful in their retreat, as sufficient troops have been sent in pursuit to defeat their object.

It is now ascertained for a fact that no rebel infantry were nearer Baltimore than Cooksville on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Maj. GILMORE volunteered to go to Baltimore and its vicinity with 125 picked men. This was the total force that was operating below Cooksville.

The guard, consisting of one hundred day men, stationed at Annapolis Junction, ingloriously fled from there on Tuesday, when the rebels were twelve miles away. The rebels have never been in the direction of Annapolis Junction or Annapolis. Their cavalry, with one piece of artillery, which took possession of Beltsville and held it for five hours, and also Bladensburgh, where they had a skirmish, retired and joined their main army near Washington, and are now in full retreat, trying to save their booty. The wires are all up and trains running again regular. Hostilities around Washington and Baltimore have ceased.

REVIEW OF THE REBEL RAID.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

The siege of Washington, not quite as long in duration as the siege of Troy, and hardly as glorious as Derry or Saragossa, has been at length raised, and there is now a restoration of communication with you of the outside world, whose fears and anxieties regarding the fate of the Capital we have been able to imagine. This morning it was found that the enemy had withdrawn from in front of the defences of Washington, and though they still show pickets at Bladensburgh and on the railroad, there is good reason to believe that their main force is marching toward the Potomac, to make good their retreat with all the loot that a week of uninterrupted plunder has afforded them.

II.

It is too early for us yet to make up our minds whether we ought to laugh over the *dénouement* of an affair more farcical than tragical, or whether we should feel a devout thankfulness for a great deliverance. There is enough that is droll to justify the former, were it not checked by the reflection of how much there is mortifying and humiliating in the circumstances of this rebel raid. A great army is planted before the lines of Petersburgh, where the vital interests of the war centre; but the rebels, by a movement of matchless boldness, are able for a time to transfer the seat of war to the north of the Potomac, are permitted to roam through and ravage a loyal State, and are able finally to throw the capital of the nation into a siege, and inspire others than the faint-hearted with fears and forebodings for its safety.

Now that it is over, one can speak with more freedom than was erewhile allowable, and hence it is not improper to confess that Washington has for two or three days past been more really "invested" than Richmond ever has been. It is true the Potomac River, a great natural line of communications, has been open to us; but our direct and customary communications with the North and West have been, and now remain, severed; and this not merely by the damage done by the mounted raiders, but by the fact that the enemy placed himself on our communications, which, I believe, is more than Gen. GRANT has yet done with respect of the communications of Richmond. Never yet, in all their invasions, have the rebels attempted anything so bold, and although there can be no doubt that Washington has before been in far more *real* danger of capture than at any time during this late affair, yet never before have the rebels been able to make the capital *seem* to be in so much danger; and for the first time they have won the *éclat*—whatever this may be worth—of an actual investment of the defences of Washington. Cheap glory, but they will, no doubt, make the most of it.

Three opportunities the rebels have had of capturing Washington; the first was immediately after Bull Run, the second was after the defeat of POPE, and the third is the present occasion. But the latter they lost before even they reached the front of Washington. Had they concentrated and marched directly on Washington, without waiting for plunder, there is no telling what might have been the result of a vigorous blow; but when they arrived it was already too late. Washington was safe, not only in its circle of fortifications, but in the veteran defenders that stood behind them.

III.

But this, and all other questions arising out of the raid, depend for their determination on the one capital point as to the design of the rebels in the movement into Maryland. And this again reduces itself to a single alternative: Had the invasion a strictly military aim, or was it undertaken for the purpose of plunder, together with such incidental military advantages as might be gained? Although from present appearances, there is very little to indicate that the rebels entertained the former design, and almost everything to indicate that they limited their ambition to the latter, yet there was much, even as late as yesterday, to lead to the conclusion that they were aiming at nothing short of a transfer of the war to the soil of the loyal States, and the capture of the capital. The force in Maryland was estimated even by military heads, at nothing less than thirty thousand men, while it was asserted that another column, consisting of the whole of LONGSTREET'S corps, was on its way up from Gordonsville. This view of the matter was taken by the Washington *Star* of Monday, when that journal made the following declaration:

"The rebel army of invasion marched down the Valley, 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, under command of Maj.-Gen. JUBAL EARLY and Brig.-Gens. BRECKINRIDGE, RANSOM, IMBODEN and MCCAUSLAND. LONGSTREET was at Gordonsville on Tuesday last, with additional forces to join the rebel army of invasion and the purpose of that jarmy was an attempt at the capture of Washington by a surprise. The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired, and running from Richmond to Staunton."

The theory of a column of rebel reinforcements moving up from Gordonsville seemed, moreover, to acquire the weight of fact by the testimony of a Union scout who yesterday averred to Secretary STANTON that *he had the previous night slept in Longstreet's camp, and that his forces were encamped near Manassas Junction.*

Now if these estimates could be taken as reliable, they would seem to indicate, on the part of LEE, the most serious designs. It was reckoned that there were already in Maryland the command of BRECKINRIDGE (two divisions,) the whole of EWELL'S old corps, under command of Gen. EARLY, while at least two brigades of HILL'S corps were understood to have been withdrawn from GRANT'S front more than a fortnight before. These, with the superaddition of LONGSTREET'S command, would constitute a force much too formidable for a mere *raiding* party, while it would be fair to infer that the detachment of so large a portion of LEE'S army from in front of the Union force would indicate a purpose on the part of the rebel General of giving up Petersburgh and even Richmond. I am one of those who have always held the opinion that when the worst came to the worst with LEE—when he should feel it impossible much longer to hold on to Richmond—he would play the last remaining card—attempt to exchange the rebel capital for the capital of the United States. And though it has generally been accepted that a movement on Washington by the rebels, with the Union army observing them so closely as it now does, would be nothing short of madness, and must result in their utter destruction, yet the success that has attended the present invading column, the secrecy with which the movement was conducted, and their nearness to clutching even the highest prize itself, suggest the prudence of modifying somewhat the certainty of the *dictum* that the rebels never *could* move on Washington with the Union army watching them.

IV.

But the movements of the rebels, and the nature of their operations, are against the presumption that any such ambitious project fired them in the present invasion. And first of all, there is no evidence whatever that this force reached anything like the strength attributed to it by the affrighted souls of terror-stricken fugitives, who have been the authors of most of the swelling numbers that have been given out. It has, in fact, been one of the greatest misfortunes arising out of the inefficiency of the Generals who, up to the time the rebels arrived before Washington, were intrusted with the duties of checking their advance, that we have had no estimate even approximately reliable of the enemy's strength. SIGEL, who held the door of the valley through which the rebels, as on the occasion of both their previous invasions, entered the dominion of the loyal States, had his troops so faultily disposed that he was not even aware of the approach of the enemy, and he was never afterward willing to get near enough to them to learn their numbers. Gen. WALLACE, who met the enemy in the chief engagement they have delivered on the soil of Maryland, put them at twenty thousand men; but this, again, is simple conjecture. It is true that the reports of the rebel prisoners themselves have all assigned a great figure to the column of invasion, putting it invariably at forty thousand at least, and claiming reinforcements as coming. But there is the very best reason to believe that these fellows lie either wittingly or unwittingly—either because they are told to do so, or because they know no better. One of these statements, I confess, for a moment staggered me. A rebel Lieutenant, mortally wounded, called, in his faintness, for some water or brandy. Some of the latter was given him, and he then, with great solemnity and conscious of his moribund state, averred that the Confederate force which had fought WALLACE at Monocacy numbered twenty thousand men—that this was but one-half their force, the remaining half having diverged on another road, and that an additional column of forty thousand men under Gen. LEE was on its way up to join the force then in Maryland. Whether or not he believed what he said I know not; if he was guilty of perjury in his dying hour, his soul has already answered for it.

Another fact which militates against the hypothesis that the rebels aimed at the capture of Washington, is the extraordinary degree to which their forces have been scattered. A force distributing itself from Harper's Ferry to Bladensburgh and Baltimore, may be well calculated for raking into its drag-net all the spoils of the country, and for inflicting the most extensive possible damage; but for effective military blows *concentration* is, of course, absolutely essential. It does not appear that the rebels were ever really concentrated, although it is not improbable that they had the major portion of their force massed at Monocacy, and perhaps, also, they had a good part of it before Washington. In the latter case, we are again conducted to the belief that their force was inconsiderable. They yesterday made a respectable show in front of Fort Stevens and Fort Lincoln; but certainly nothing more than a moderately heavy skirmish line—no line of battle, no such masses of men as were conjured up by lively imaginations at the front, out of "columns of dust." I should think that twelve or fifteen thousand must have included the whole rebel force in Maryland.

Finally, in evidence that the enemy was not prepared for any serious attack on Washington, the weightiest circumstance of all is, that they made none whatever. The numerous little spirts of fight they have shown have been of the most feeble kind—only the rencounter of last evening reaching the proportions of a respectable picket fight. Without doubt they would have been willing, had they found the opportunity—had they found Washington defenceless—to have entered, sacked and burned it, and their expedition in this direction was probably a reconnoissance to see what the chances were. They did not find them promising, and after this they appear to have confined their efforts to keeping our large force cooped up in Washington, while the rest of the band devoted themselves to an extended system of pillage. They found they could do this, and throw our overwhelming numbers into a defensive attitude, and this was no doubt glory enough!

V.

What the rebels actually accomplished may be summed up as follows:

1. They established, for a time, a base of supplies for LEE'S army in Maryland. There can be no doubt that they have been only too successful in the capture of stores, cattle, horses, &c., which they have made. In this part of their programme they have probably been as successful as they could have hoped. If one could look down the highways of Virginia, he would see filing adown them long trains filled with the *spolia opima* of this raiding campaign in Maryland.

2. By cutting the railroad communications leading into Baltimore and Washington, and drawing their forces up impudently before the defences of the city, they won the prestige of having for the time being thrown the capital of the nation into a species of siege. The fact of the real hollowness of this triumph will not prevent its being taken abroad for a very significant demonstration of our weakness.

3. By the fact of the invasion they will probably gain, furthermore, the credit of having shown that while we are besieging the rebel capital we are unable to protect our own soil. This also is, of course, nothing more than specious, but it will be accepted as Gospel by our enemies at home and abroad.

4. They have produced a great scare throughout all the country covered by their operations, and far beyond. I should except from this Washington City, which has throughout maintained a certain dignified composure; but from Martinsburgh, Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry to Baltimore and even north of that, they have spread terror wherever they or the report of them has gone. In Baltimore especially, the exhibitions have been pitiful. There is no evidence that that city has ever been threatened by anything more than a cavalry party, and a small one at that. And yet this squad of men has been able to coop up a force strong enough to chew up the rebels, or ten times their number, body and boots, while they have devoted themselves to burning houses in the suburbs, and have even captured parties of our men within the limits of the city itself.

5. They have been able to relieve their lines in front of Petersburgh, for a brief period at least, from the pressure of a goodly number of GRANT'S army.

6. They have given a practical demonstration of one of the standing dangers of putting our army out of the position to cover Washington, (as it is before Petersburgh,) namely, that the enemy can, by a vigorous feint toward the capital, throw the whole country into alarm respecting its safety. This is a dangerous state of facts, for it induces a pressure which it becomes difficult for any Executive to withstand.

VI.

The movements of the rebels from Monocacy, where they were last Saturday, do not appear to have been dictated by any other considerations than those already enumerated. Gen. WALLACE did right in making a fight at Monocacy, for it is the point of divergence of the roads leading both to Baltimore and to Washington. Had he been able to hold this point and repulse the rebels, they never could have gotten any further, and must have sought to make their way across the Potomac. But weather from the inadiquate quantity, or the inefficient quality of his troops, or for other causes, he was, unfortunately, not eble to do so.

The division of the Sixth Corps which had arrived to his aid, and which held the left of the railroad, fought with their usual style; but TYLER'S troops, (most one hundred days' men,) on the right could not be held, and broke in disorder. This opened the road to the enemy. The rebels, on this, seem to have moved with most of their force directly toward Washington, avoiding Baltimore altogether. They marched by the straight route to Washington, namely, the Georgetown pike, leading from Monocacy Junction, through Rockville to Washington. On Saturday night their advance reached Rockville, fourteen miles from this point. Here they bivouacked. On Monday morning, a cavalry force under Col. LOWELL, was thrown out to feel the enemy, and skirmishing followed near Tennallytown, beyond which, however, they were held at bay. This point forms the left of our line.

During the forenoon, large clouds of dust, rising beyond the rebel skirmish line, gave evidence of the movement of considerable bodies of rebel troops. In confirmation of this, it was soon discovered that the enemy diverging from Rockville were moving round toward our right. In fact, at this point of the line, in front of Fort Stevens, formerly Fort Massachusetts, a considerable force of rebel cavalry showed themselves Monday morning. The point at which they appeared was in the neighborhood of Silver Springs, old FRANCIS P. BLAIR'S residence, just over the District line in Montgomery County, on the Seventh-street road and just beyond the lines of our fortifications. Here skirmishing was kept up during the morning, and at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon it became somewhat severe, the rebel sharpshooters, under cover of the houses in the vicinity, having advanced to within 30 or 40 rods of the fort.

In the course of the afternoon the rebel infantry began arriving in front of Fort Stevens, where they soon showed a strong line. In consequence of this manœuvre on the part of the enemy, the Sixth Corps, which had just arrived and had been destined to take position on the left of our line, were transferred to Fort Stevens. It had been expected, from the menacing movements of the enemy at this point on Monday evening, that an assault would be attempted early the following morning, but nothing but skirmishing has occurred.

In fact it was already too late for the rebels to attempt anything. In addition to the two divisions of the Sixth Corps, the Nineteenth Corps, which had been ordered up from New-Orleans, and had opportunely arrived in the James River, was diverted from its intended point; was shipped without transfer directly to Washington, where it was put under the efficient control of Gen. GILMORE. After this no one of sound nerves had the slightest apprehension for the safety of the Capital.

During yesterday nothing occurred except skirmishing, which, toward 6 in the afternoon, became quite severe. BIDWELL'S brigade of the Second Division, Sixth Corps, and a portion of WHEATON'S brigade, engaged the enemy and drove him for upward of a mile, with a loss to us of nearly 300 men. The enemy's loss must have been full as great, as he left eleven officers and ninety men, too severely wounded to take away, at the residence of F. P. BLAIR, Sr.

This little affair was sufficient to bring the rebels to a determination. This was to retreat. It was expected that they would do so during the night, and the reconnoissance of this morning showed that they had withdrawn. It is expected that they will cross at Edward's Ferry, though there are those who conceive that the rebels may take advantage of their interior line to deal a blow at HUNTER by the way.

VII.

This abruptly ends this boldest, and probably most successful of all the rebel raids. There is much in the whole affair that time alone can clear up. It is too early yet for a verdict. That "some one has blundered," is obvious; but who he is must be left for time to disclose.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

The Closing Scenes of the Raid—The Rebe Strength and Objects—Accident to Gen. Gillmore—The Raiders in Full Retreat—They Carry Off a large number of Cattle and Horses, but Few Prisoners.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14.

Accounts differ greatly as to the precise number of the invading army, it having been placed as high as fifty and as low as fifteen thousand. The latter is probably nearer the mark. Twenty thousand will cover, it is thought, the entire rebel force that crossed the Potomac, although it may have exceeded that. One thing is certain, that the rebels developed their main army in the fight at Monocacy Bridge, thanks to the veterans of the Third Division, Sixth Corps; who compelled them to show their force, and only fell back after the rebels brought to the attack four lines of battle, nor even then were they repulsed; but Gen. WALLACE, on perceiving that the rebels had flanked them, gave the order to retreat. Capt. SMITH, Acting A. A. G. to Gen. RICKETTS, says their loss in killed and wounded is upward of thirteen hundred. The list of missing has not yet been returned. This statement proves how stubbornly they contested the ground.

The rebel army has probably succeeded in crossing the Potomac. Our army, though being closely in pursuit, could do little more than harrass the enemy's rear, the fords being well protected by the artillery of the rebels. The rebels have suffered little loss compared with the immense amount of plunder they successfully carried away. Whether the rebel army ever had any real intention of besieging Washington is not known; but is more than likely that the attack upon the defences here was adopted for the purpose of gaining time and collecting their scattered forces.

The residence of Dr. S. HEATH and Capt. A. J. RICHARDSON, on the right of the road, about one mile above the Fort, presents a sorry appearance. All the furniture is more or less destroyed, and the building perforated with numerous holes, made by shell and bullets. A number of graves near these residences show where the Confederates buried their dead.

The house of Mr. F. P. BLAIR was not destroyed, as we surmised yesterday, but the residence of his son, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, was destroyed, with all its contents. The elder BLAIR'S mansion was saved by the intercession of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. The dwelling of Marshal BONNIFANT was ransacked from cellar to garret, and everything available carried off. In several of the houses the Confederates left notices in books, stating that the reason they destroyed property was in retaliation for the destruction of property in Virginia.

The Confederate forces commenced to leave early yesterday morning, carting away with them their immense plunder. Many of those who came on foot will go back mounted, as they have cleared out all the stables wherever they have been marauding.

Shortly after their cavalry withdrew from Bladensburgh and Beltsville, instead of going towards Annapolis, as many surmised, they fell back, and joined the main body of their army fronting Washington, after which the rebels commenced their retreat from the defences, they having previously succeeded in getting over the river the horses, cattle, &c.

The *Star* this afternoon states that our pursuing forces bivouacked last night in the vicinity of Futts Cross Roads, Montgomery County. The rebels were crossing their main force yesterday afternoon at Seneca and opposite Poolesville. Their advance was this morning along the roads in Loudon, leading in the direction of Ashby's Gap.

Major-Gen. GILLMORE, we regret to learn, was this forenoon thrown from his horse while at the head of the portion of the Nineteenth Corps, now following up the rebels in our front. His ankle was so severely injured as that he will not be fit for service again for some days. In the meanwhile, Gen. EMORY takes his command. We learn from a gentleman who left Rockville this morning and arrived here about one o'clock, that the rebel rear guard passed through Rockville last night at ten o'clock, they were driving before them several thousand head of cattle and a large number of horses. They did not appear to have many prisoners. A pursuing Union force passed through after them half an hour afterward. Our cavalry has been harrasing and annoying the rebel rear considerably, but no engagement had taken place. The rebel rear guard took the Poolesville road, and this morning early cannonading was heard about Seneca, the supposition being that our artillery was annoying them while crossing.

The *Evening Republican* contains the following: All the fighting that took place yesterday was between Tennallytown and Rockville. It must have been the rear guard of the Confederates, as they were making their way to the ferries. Neither party got much advantage of the other. A Confederate Captain and about twenty-five privates were captured during a charge at one of these fights. On the Seventh-street pike those residences that were not burned were more or less injured.

The Rebel Raiders in Full Retreat—Confirmation of Their Reported Withdrawal Across the Potomac—Their Entire Force Between 30,000 and 40,000 Strong—The Skirmishing Near Fort Stevens—A Successful Charge by Our Troops—Partial List of Casualties.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 14.

The great rebel raid is over. It is now positively known that the principal portion of the troops have disappeared from before our fortifications, and are now in full retreat for the Potomac, if they have not already recrossed that river. Reconnoissances made at a late hour last night and early this morning are conclusive as to this important fact. A charge was made upon the enemy, in front of Fort Stevens, last night, and our line was advanced beyond the house of F. P. BLAIR, Sr., thus driving the rebels from their position. In this charge we had 300 killed and wounded, and the rebel loss exceeded ours. Among the forces opposed to us were the Forty-third and Twenty-second North Carolina. The battery at Fort Stevens was most admirably worked and did good execution. Eleven prisoners captured during the fight, were brought in this morning, and committed to the Old Capitol. They represent four different North Carolina regiments, and state that on yesterday they had an entire brigade of the North Carolinians in the skirmish line in front of Fort Stevens. They left 11 officers and 90 men in the house of F. P. BLAIR, Sr., at Silver Spring, too severely wounded in the action of yesterday evening to be carried off. They also left their dead of that fight upon the field.

The following is a partial list of dead and wounded in the skirmishing in front of Fort Stevens:

Col. Fisher, Forty-third New-York, killed.

Lieut.-Col. Johnson, Forty-ninth N. Y., wounded.

Lieut. D. Lambert, Forty-ninth N. Y., killed.

Sergts. J. M. Blackstone and Chas. H. Davis, Forty-third New-York, wounded.

Privates Geo. W. Farrar, Jno. H. Fralick, Wm. Stone, Wm. Lagrange, Wm. Clapper, Wm. Middlebrook, Geo. Pendegham, Forty-third N. Y., wounded.

A dispatch received to-day by Gen. HALLECK, from Rockville, states that the retreating rebels passed through that place at 3 o'clock this morning, and that they were then moving in the direction of Edward's Ferry.

Scouts from up the river, who arrived at 1½ o'clock to-day, state that the rebel force was this morning recrossing the Potomac, nearly opposite Poolesville, driving about 2,000 head of cattle, which they had stolen. There can be no doubt that the force of rebels that came into Maryland was between 25,000 and 30,000 strong. The best information from all quarters and directions bearing upon that point leads to that conclusion. As their operations extended from Gunpowder River, we doubt whether their force has been concentrated anywhere since last Saturday, when they fought the battle near Monocacy Junction. Their movements yesterday and the day before in the vicinity of Baltimore and this city, lead to the conclusion that they have, for forty-eight hours past, been concentrating all their scattered parties, with a view either to retiring into Virginia precipitately, or to attack the forces under Gens. HOWE and HUNTER, the defences of both Washington and Baltimore proving too strong to be attempted by the number of men they might be able to bring to bear upon them. Thus far the invasion has failed in accomplishing the raising of the siege of Petersburgh and Richmond, if that was its object, and it seems to have culminated in plundering the richest counties in Maryland, and cutting railroads between Washington and Baltimore and the North.

Our entire loss for the two days' skirmishing will not amount to more than fifty in killed, wounded and missing. That of the enemy is, of course, unknown, but it is doubtless heavier than ours, from the fact that many of our shells, thrown from the forts, burst in their midst.

Yesterday the Eighth Illinois Cavalry had three men wounded. A member of the Seventy-sixth New-York Regiment took up a position in a tree, from whence he picked off six of the rebel sharpshooters.

President LINCOLN and Mrs. LINCOLN passed along the line of city defences in a carriage last night, and were warmly greeted by the soldiers wherever they made their appearance amongst them.

Capt. KOONTZ, agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has ascertained that their track was not as much damaged as was represented. It is thought that trains will run over the road to-morrow, (the 14th.)

The steamer *Highland Light*, Capt. WEEKS, arrived with mails, this morning, from City Point, and reports all quiet in front. The usual artillery firing is still kept up.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

The railway communication between Baltimore and the Capital, which has been suspended for nearly forty-eight hours, in consequence of the rebel invasion, was resumed this afternoon, and the principal officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Road state that passenger trains will very probably be running between the two cities to-morrow morning. About noon, five of the employes of the company, including the Superintendent, determined upon a trip by rail to Baltimore, and accordingly started in a hand car, and worked their way alone the entire route, arriving here about one o'clock. They met but three rebel soldiers on the road, one of whom said he was a native of the State, and was born in Beltsville. No hostilities occurred, and there were no evidences of damage to the road. Of the large number of telegraph polls which skirt the road, but three were found down. At one o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. GEORGE B. KOONTZ, Road Agent, and Mr. WILLIAM T. WALKER, Solicitor of the company, had a locomotive fired up, and with a single passenger car followed the other party fearing that they might have met with some disaster. They reached Camden Station at 4:45 P. M., having traveled rather slowly in order to better observe the condition of the track and bridge. They report that not a single rail had been removed, and no damage of any character done to the road-bed or bridges. An attempt had been made to burn the bridge at Point Branch, but the bridge was wet and did not burn. Mr. KOONTZ reports having seen but one rebel on the road, who declared that he was "as hungry as hell itself," and wanted to find his way to the main body. He appeared in a bad plight, and was no doubt a scout of the enemy.

From conversation which the officers had with parties residing near the line of the road, and others who reached the capital just before the engine left, there seems no doubt that the rebels who had been occupying the ground near Beltsville, to the supposed number of about 2,000, had left and joined the main body who had been attacking Fort Massachusetts on the Seventh-street road. They state that the attacking force was not known, especially as they fired under cover of woods, but hostilities had not been resumed up to the hour of their departure.

A considerable force of troops had arrived at the capital, and although the people were excited, they did not feel apprehension that the enemy would pass the works which surround the city.

We were unable to obtain any Washington papers from the parties who arrived here.

On Tuesday the excitement was intense at Annapolis, rumors having spread like wildfire that the enemy was approaching with the intention of burning the State Capitol. The rebel sympathizers asserted that their idols would not do such an act, as the Jeff. Davis Government had too much respect for the building in which WASHINGTON resigned his commission. The loyal men of the city did not give them credit for any such good feeling, and made preparations to resist any attack. Breastworks were thrown up, and rifle-pits dug at the north end of the town. The President of the Free State Convention, Gen. H. H. GOLDSBORO, beside many other members of the Convention, the Librarian of the State, Mr. JORDAN, and several of the officials of the Court of Appeals and other departments of the State, lent a helping hand in the trenches. Many of the secesh citizens were taken from the cellars of their houses and other hiding places and put to work by the military authorities, much against their will. Ex-Gov. THOMAS G. PRATT, a well-known peace man on condition of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and several of the peace members of the Constitutional Convention were arrested, but by some means escaped rendering the duty they owed to the State.

Yesterday morning in this city, when the report was circulated that the rebels had possession of the town, some of the State Rights members here could illy conceal their gratification. One member, who belongs to no party, a fossilized relic of a past age and past ideas, was certain the city was captured and that the rebels were everywhere. He had not, however, one word of condemnation or regret to utter against the invasion of his State.

To-day a party of thirty prisoners, alleged to be skedaddlers from military duty under the late call of the Governor, were paraded through the streets of the city to headquarters. They were arrested at several places on the Annapolis road in Anne Arundle County by a squad of independent scouts, under command of Lieut. PEYTON. They deny that they were endeavoring to avoid militia duty, and assert that they were simply on pleasure parties. Several are supposed to have been on their way to join the rebels. They were all committed to the Middle District Station for examination.

THE ESCAPE OF GEN. FRANKLIN.

He Runs the Guard while it is Asleep—Union Farmers Meet Him in the Woods and Conceal Him.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 14.

Major-Gen. FRANKLIN, arrived safely in this city about 3 o'clock this morning, as was anticipated from the information received yesterday, and is now at Barnum's Hotel, resting from his fatigue and exposure.

The following is a brief account of his capture and escape: He was seated in a car at the time of his capture, alongside of a wounded Lieutenant-Colonel, when a rebel Colonel came in the car, and addressing himself to the wounded officer, said: "Are you Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN?" He replied that he was not, and gave his name and rank. Gen. FRANKLIN was in citizens' dress, but the rebel also put the question to him, and he frankly answered that such was his name and rank.

There was no doubt in the mind of Gen. FRANKLIN, from the rebel interrogation, that he had been pointed out to the rebels by some of the passengers.

The rebel Colonel said, "General, I am happy to see you." The General replied, "I cannot say that I am pleased to see you, under the circumstances."

About ten minutes afterward HARRY GILMORE came into the car, and addressing himself to Gen. FRANKLIN, said, "General, you will consider yourself my prisoner."

Gen. FRANKLIN was then put into a carriage, and, with other prisoners, driven through the country, stopping awhile at Townsontown, and then moving across to Reisterstown, where they arrived about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and immediately bivouacked for the night.

The General was put into the custody of Capt. OWENS and two guards, who were charged with his safe keeping. Expressing himself as sick and weary, he immediately laid down and feigned sleep. Soon after the Captain and his guards laid down, and he listened anxiously for indications of sleep on their part. He had not to wait long before he heard the guard nearest to him commence to breathe heavily, momentarily increasing in volume and profundity, until it became sufficiently loud to wake any ordinary sleeper.

The Captain and the other guard had, in the meantime, also commenced to breathe rather heavy, and the General continued, with his ears open, to feign sleep. He laid in this way for some time, until all three gave unmistakable signs of sleep. Fearing that they were playing "possum," he got up and walked carelessly around them, moved even to the fence, and still noticed them. He then coughed loudly and made considerable noise, thinking that they wanted an excuse to shoot at him, as each man was lying with his right hand grasping the muzzle of his rifle.

The indications of profound sleep being unmistakable on the part of all three of them, he now thought he would test the sincerity of their slumbers by jumping the fence. This he did, and on looking back could see no movement of the dusky forms of his guards, and off he shot across several fields, jumping the fences and keeping straight ahead in the direction he thought would take him toward the city. He ran for about three-quarters of an hour, when he entered a thick wood, and in his weakly state, being really broken down by fatigue, sought a place of concealment.

He remained concealed for the balance of the night and all the next day, frequently seeing from his hiding place the rebel scouts searching for him and scouring the bushes and the woods. Finally, about sunset, almost famished for water and food, he ventured out, having come to the conclusion that free-

Continued on Eighth P——

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Latest News from Mexico—Resignations Among Head Officials—Movements of Doblado and Uraga—War Movements, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 9, 1864.

The English mail steamer *Trent* brings news from the City of Mexico up to the 27th of last month, and from Vera Cruz up to the 2d instant. The papers of these cities, of course, extol MAXIMILIAN and the Empress CHARLOTTE to the skies. According to them they are becoming every day more popular: but it seems rather grounded on acts of charity, such as undoubtedly, if from benevolence, reflect credit on the hearts of the donors; but still a few thousands thus bestowed cannot avail much in healing the festering evils of that country. Informed of the misery of many families, the Emperor had sent $5,000 from his private purse to the Civil Prefect of the Department of the Valley of Mexico.

He had been congratulated by deputations from the Ministers and their subordinates and from the superior officers of the army. Yet, in spite of all this apparent transcendental felicity, we detect an under-feeling of discontent; as for example, the *Cronista* tells us: "It is said that the Emperor, having requested Sub-Secretary ARROYO to undertake an urgent diplomatic mission, this high functionary having declined the honor, in consequence looked upon himself as obliged to resign the position he held, and his resignation having been accepted, the business in the office of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs will be attended to for the present by Mr. CASTILLO, Under-Secretary of the Treasury.

Then again, we have another resignation of an official of high rank. The Civil Prefect of the Department of the Valley of Mexico had thrown up his place, and had been succeeded by the Municipal Provost, MIGUEL ASCARATE.

From Queretaro we are told that the arrival of MAXIMILIAN had been celebrated by three days' festivities. The *Paz*, of Leon, asserts that DOBLADO on the 21st of last month had disbanded the remains of his defeated army. It continues to state that many of his officers and friends had presented themselves in the City of Leon to take the oath of allegiance to the monarchy. As for DOBLADO himself, he had made up his mind to leave the country.

From this statement the *Paz* goes on to infer that the situation of JUAREZ was desperate. From Matamoras, also, letters have been received stating that DOBLADO would embark therefor the United States. As the Imperialists had reported that he was seeking an interview with MAXIMILIAN, his determination to be an exile rather than abandon his republican principles has rather shocked their courtly sensibility.

The military movements are not of importance. According to the *Estafette*, Gen. NEIGRE was about to leave the capital for Guadalajara, where he will assume command of the troops at present under Gen. DOUAY, who will return to France. In consequence of this change, Col. LASCOURS will discharge the duties of Military Governor of Mexico.

A special Envoy has been appointed to notify to the Courts of St. Petersburgh, Stockholm and Copenhagen the accession of MAXIMILIAN. This *important* mission has been intrusted to Don FRANCISCO MORAN. A similar mission to the Court of Turin, where he will reside, as Minister, has been confided to Señor BARANDIARAN. As these gentlemen were to have embarked on the 2d, their arrival here to-day en route is expected.

On the 27th a convoy guarding three millions of dollars left Mexico for Vera Cruz.

On the 28th Gen. BAZAINE gave a grand ball in honor of the Emperor and Empress. Of course it was an affair of refined taste and magnificence.

According to the *Cronista*, the number in the force attributed to the guerrilla chiefs OSONIO, RIVA PALACIO, ROMERO and CASTILLO was exaggerated, for in reality they had not over 1,000 men. The stages have been obliged to discontinue running between Toluca and Morelia, for the guerrillas threatened to shoot the drivers and carry off the passengers as prisoners. The *Paz*, of Leon, speaking of the late encounter at San Gregorio, says: "We have been informed that when RINCON GALLARDO fled from the town, he left behind him all the stores he had collected, and that in great abundance, both in corn and cattle. The French General distributed the corn among the poor. He also left the artillery and military stores." It proceeds to sneer at RINCON for not, with 1,700 soldiers, being able to make head against a force of 300 French soldiers, who did no more than reconnoitre the enemy's position.

The *Sociedad* insists that URAGA has submitted to the Empire, the *Estafette* says the news is probably premature, but there is no doubt that he will soon do so. So they confidently asserted of DOBLADO, though evidently false. A letter from Morelia explains the why and wherefore of this behavior of URAGA. It is written by an Imperialist, and, of course, is violent against the Republicans.

"The image of a Government which existed in Uruapan has been broken up, the magistrates, OATIZ, ARGUETA and ALVIREZ, coming here, as well as the former officials, MONAS and HUERTA ANTON, with others of those who figured in the foreground in old times. All have recognized the Empire, and say that URAGA has no other course left than to do so likewise. They speak in very querulous terms of that leader, and describe his situation as very desperate, asserting that his troops are naked and he without a dollar to maintain them. It is to be remembered that HUERTA ANTON went to his camp and saw all that he affirms. Several Liberal guerrillas have accepted the amnesty."

As for VIDAURRI, as he failed, the Imperialists turn round on him and taunt him with selfishness and wishing to play one party against the other, which is true. But had he been successful, those who now jeer would have extolled his *noble* patriotism to the skies. He is, however, according to the *Pavaro Verde*, at Laredo, intriguing against the republicans.

At Oajaca the Spanish Vice-Consul had been murdered, but the assassin, who was condemned by the republican authorities at that place, had been arrested at Tehuacan. The official paper of Puebla wishes to make a great defeat out of a brush between some soldiers under the Sub-Prefect of Chiantha, and the guerilla chief, CABRERA. The former claims to have captured seven horses, three guns and to have killed two men, which is rather a small result. Probably CABRERA could put in stronger claims to be considered the victor.

It is more satisfactory to note the progress of railroads. That from the capital to Puebla will soon be commenced, and others are projected.

A military commission has been formed to reorganize the army, and one of the most difficult problems to be solved, it appears, will be the pay to be given to officers not in active service.

It has been proposed to erect a marble arch, dedicated to the Empress, at the entrance of the beautiful avenue "Piedad," which should bear the name of the "Walk of the Empress Charlotte." MAXIMILIAN, in consequence, wrote a letter to Minister VELAZQUEZ DE LEON, expressing their gratitude for the proposal, but hoping that, instead, a monument should be raised in the principal square, and dedicated to "The Country," having at the base the statues of the principal heroes, as HIDALGO, MORELOS, ITURBIDE, &c., and bearing besides the names of the other great leaders of that period, and on the top a statue which should typify the nation.

I will conclude the news from Mexico by a piece of court information which proves that if Mexico can be saved by *vigorous etiquette* there are now men there who will not flinch—"His Excellency the Grand Marshal of the Court gives notice that their Majesties will wear mourning during twenty-one days. All persons who may have the honor to be officially presented to their Majesties must observe the etiquette of the court mourning, as already pointed out."

From St. Domingo we have arrivals of steamers, but nothing noteworthy has occurred. The vessel seized by the steamer *Africa* has been declared by the Prize Court at San Domingo a lawful prize, and an order issued for its sale.

From Porto Rico over 500 soldiers, who were convalescents, had left to join their regiments at the seat of war.

At Matamoras there has been a fire, which I mention because it was at a hotel well known to American visitors as the Hewitt House. Being of wood, of course it was soon in flames and entirely destroyed, as well as several contiguous houses. It was insured for $12,000, and another building for $15,-000, with a London company. The house had been closed in consequence of the death of the proprietor's wife, and one or two other foreigners, of yellow fever, which this year has been prevalent in Matamoras, the Governor having died of it a short time since. There is now at anchor in the bay the Austrian steam frigate *Novara*, which conveyed MAXIMILIAN to Vera Cruz. It appears to be a slow sailer, for it was twenty days coming from there. It is intended to give the masts more rake. LARA.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Accounts from Georgia—Jubilation Over Sherman's Repulse on June 27—Alleged Interruption of his Communications—Trouble in North Carolina—Morgantown Captured and Held by a Band of Tories and Deserters.

Charleston and Savannah papers of July 1, and Richmond papers of July 8, furnish us the following extracts:

THE SITUATION AT PETERSBURGH.

The Petersburgh papers have no news of the operations of the armies there.

It is now known beyond a doubt, that the enemy has concentrated his lines some six or seven miles, by the withdrawal of his force from the vicinity of Reams' Station.

It is thought—in fact, known—that GRANT'S army now confronting Petersburgh has been reduced by the withdrawal of troops for other quarters, and it is said that the bulk of those withdrawn have been sent to points some distance beyond the seat of war in Virginia, while perhaps a few have recrossed to the north side of the James River, and also to the Chesterfield side of the Appomattox.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 7.

Yesterday was another quiet day. There was no news, and but few rumors concerning military operations along the lines of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The day also passed off quietly in Petersburgh, with the exception of the monotonous and never-ceasing shelling of the town by the enemy. We hear nothing more of GRANT'S rumored change of base. Military men believe he has no intention of abandoning his present position, though from time to time he may vary the disposition of his troops according to circumstances.

His contracting his front and withdrawing his left from the neighborhood of the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad can be explained, without supposing the intention on his part of abandoning the siege of Petersburgh.

The neighborhood he occupied near the railroad is, at all times, remarkable for the scarcity of water. After the protracted drought that has prevailed, no water at all can be obtained there. It was necessary, therefore, that he should bring the troops on this part of the line nearer the river. But, even if the water were abundant, we doubt if he would have attempted to hold it after the experience MAHONE has administered to him there on two occasions. The bravado of holding the railroad south of Petersburgh cost him seventeen hundred prisoners on one day, and five hundred on another, not to enumerate the killed and wounded. He could not afford the expense incident to holding the position.

YANKEES BURNING THE CROPS ON JAMES RIVER.

Dense columns of smoke were visible yesterday morning down the river, apparently distant 12 or 15 miles. The smoke rather increased, than diminished during the day. Toward evening, persons arriving in the city from the direction of the conflagration reported that before daylight yesterday morning the Yankees crossed from the south side, and set fire to the wheat shocks on the Turkey Island and Curl's Neck plantations.

At last accounts the fire had extended from the wheat fields to the woods, and was, owing to the wind and parched condition of everything, raging with terrific fury, and making wide-spread devastation. It was feared that everything of value, houses, fences, and crops, would be swept away by the devouring element. We hope the accounts which have reached us of this conflagration have been exaggerated. We now think it probable that the smoke mentioned yesterday proceeded from houses which were being burnt by order of Gen. GRANT.

CANNONADE HEARD IN CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Early last Monday morning, the citizens of Charlottesville were startled by the sound of what appeared to be a distant but rapid cannonade. From so great a distance did the sounds proceed, that it was impossible to decide upon their direction. Most persons believed that the firing was in the direction of Winchester; others were equally certain that it was in the direction of Petersburgh. We know it was not at the latter place, and cannot imagine who should be firing at Winchester; but we do know of a place where many a blank cartridge was fired that morning. Probably the citizens of Charlottesville heard ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S Fourth of July gun.

A FOURTH OF JULY INCIDENT.

In front of MAHONE' division, southeast of Petersburgh, the respective works of the hostile armies are not more than a hundred yards apart. On the morning of the fourth, the Yankees spread new and gorgeous star spangled banners to the southern breeze, and their fine bands being brought well upon the front, made the forest resound with their national airs. Yankee soldiers manifested their enthusiasm by frequent cheers. At length the brass band struck up "Yankee Doodle"—their own peculiar only national anthem.

As the jig tune was brayed forth, their enthusiasm rose to such a pitch that they could no longer contain themselves. They seemed seized with sudden frenzy, and, leaping to the top of their breastworks, waved their hats and cheered and sprang about, for all the world like dancing dervishes. Our men looked calmly over our intrenchments at this insane exhibition, and when the tune was ended and the excited Yankees subsided into their places, manifested their appreciation by a b-a-a-h that would have done credit to ten thousand bulls of Bashan.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

MARIETTA, Wednesday, June 29.

Unusual quiet prevailed along the line to-day; the enemy being permitted to bury their fast putrifying dead.

As the facts of Gen. HARDEE'S great victory is brought to light, they prove that it was at first much underrated. The enemy admit a loss of 1,500 in front of CLEBURNE'S division, and a loss in killed in front of that division and CHEATHAM'S of 755. Five hundred ambulances were counted yesterday from the summit of Kenesaw Mountain, transporting their wounded to Big Shanty, from the front of Gen. HARDEE'S corps. Their loss along the line of this corps is estimated at 4,000, and about the same number in front of Gen. LORING'S corps.

The Yankee Gens. MCCOOK and HARKER were certainly killed.

NEAR MARIETTA, GA., Thursday, June 30—6 P. M.

The enemy, at 11 o'clock this morning, made a demonstration to attack before CLEBURNE'S line, who anticipated a night attack. POLK'S brigade opened fire, which extended along CHEATHAM'S line. When at a angle of our line on the left centre, the enemy's works are within 40 yards of ours. There has been heavy musketry firing on both sides, which continued for an hour, producing the impression of a general attack, but the enemy soon withdrew. Their attempted surprise, if such it was contemplated, proved a failure. We lost a few wounded, principally by our own fire. Col. JONES, of the Thirty-third Tennessee, was killed by a chance minie ball this morning.

Lieut. Gen. STEWART assumes command of the late Gen. POLK'S corps to-morrow.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR RUFUS STATION, July 4.

In order to counteract a flank movement made in force by the enemy on our left, the army commenced to withdraw from the neighborhood of Marietta night before last. The movement was conducted in a successful manner, characteristic of Gen. JOHNSON. Gen. HARDEE'S corps though in some places not more than 40 or 50 yards from the enemy's lines, did not begin to move until just before daylight yesterday, and the movement was conducted so quietly that the enemy was not aware of it until the evacuation was completed. Not a gun was fired along the line during the night except from Kenesaw Mountain.

About sunrise the enemy hoisted their flag on Kenesaw. An hour or two later they advanced, leaving Marietta on the left, and passed the rear of the Military Institute, when our cavalry commenced skirmishing. A brigade of the enemy this morning attacked a small force of 100 dismounted cavalry, and were compelled to retire. We captured thirty heavy rifles, a few prisoners and horses. The enemy have been feeling our position to-day; and considerable skirmishing has taken place, mostly along the trenches in front.

CHATTAHOOCHIE, Wednesday, July 6.

There has been very little skirmishing to-day. The enemy is cautiously feeling his way. They yesterday burnt the paper mills at Roswell. A Yankee Major and ten privates were brought in this evening.

CHATTAHOOCHIE RIVER, Wednesday, July 6.

All quiet this morning. The enemy yesterday burnt the dwelling at the junction of the Atlanta and Decatur Road. Some prisoners were brought in last evening, among them Lieut. GEORGE SCOTT, of the Tenth Indiana.

CHATTAHOOCHIE, Thursday, July 7.

With the exception of occasional skirmishing and shelling by our batteries on the east bank of the river, at Turner's Ferry, responded to by those of the enemy opposite, all is quiet along the lines. Among the prisoners brought in to-day are Col. SHERMAN, Gen. HOWARD'S Chief of Staff, and his orderly. The Colonel was captured by our pickets while making a reconnoissance of our lines and works.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The *Intelligencer* says, dating the night of the 29th:

"We learn that on yesterday, (Tuesday,) noon, Gen. JOHNSTON sent a flag of truce to SHERMAN, proposing an armistice, to permit the burial of the Yankee dead, and parole their wounded, and permit them to be carried to the hospitals. SHERMAN accepted the proposition, and our troops have been engaged since Wednesday noon in burying the Yankee dead, and carrying their wounded from the ground before CLEBURNE'S and CHEATHAM'S lines, where such dreadful havoc was made in the enemy's ranks on Tuesday. There was almost a general cessation of hostilities along the line during the time thus employed, though on our extreme wings desultory skirmishing continued."

The Atlanta *Confederacy*, of the 30th June, says:

"The enemy are reported to be retiring from our left. There is plausibility in this conjunction, connected with the Federal accounts of PILLOW'S operations in SHERMAN'S rear. All was quiet along the lines yesterday, as far as we were able to learn.

A Yankee Lieutenant was brought down, on Wednesday, but no other prisoners.

It is reported that the enemy sent in, under flag of truce, from New Hope Church, the other day, a request that provisions be sent to some of our wounded prisoners in their hands. We understand, also, that the provisions were promptly forwarded."

The *Register* of the 30th says:

"The enemy's rear is now certainly suffering from the machinations of our cavalry. Trains have been, of late, repeatedly blown up by torpedoes, and it is stated that for five successive days there has been no stores brought over the road. These operations have been made by a force sent from our immediate front. It is believed, also, that Gen. PILLOW, with four or five thousand mounted men, are now in the neighborhood of the Tunnel, and that we will hear stirring news from them soon. If it were possible, our troops are more confident and enthusiastic than ever, and it was yesterday remarked by Gen. JOHNSTON, 'that there never lived or died better troops than those under his command.'

In every view the situation is encouraging."

NORTH CAROLINA.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Saturday, June 25.

On Monday, a raiding party of Yankees or tories, under Col. WIRK, three hundred to four hundred strong, entered Morgantown, at the head of the Western and North Carolina Railroad, and captured some reserves, robbed the bank, and destroyed a train of cars. The bank is supposed to have had a large sum of money on hand. The raiders are said to have come from East Tennessee.

The KAUTZ raiders have gone to GRANT, having crossed the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad near Bellfield. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Saturday, June 25.

The latest advices from Morgantown states that the Yankee raiders are in possession of that place. No advance has been made by them.

An ample force has gone to check and capture the raiders, who comprise four companies of deserters and tories.

MISSISSIPPI.

GEN. A. J. SMITH'S EXPEDITION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 8.

MOBILE, Saturday, July 2.

A special to the *Advertiser & Register*, from Macon, Miss., says that Gov. CLARK to-day issued a proclamation calling out every able-bodied man in the State to repel invasion. The rendezvous are at Brandon and West Point.

MERIDIAN, Monday, July 4.

A force of the enemy from Vicksburgh are in the vicinity of Clinton to-day, and our forces under WIRT ADAMS are fighting them.

Another column is said to be moving simultaneously from Natchez.

MERIDIAN, Thursday, July 7.

The Yankees left Jackson yesterday afternoon. No private property was destroyed. The object of the expedition was to destroy the railway between Jackson and Canton. Telegraphic communication with Jackson is renewed.

JACKSON, Thursday, July 7.

The enemy, estimated at 4,000, occupied this place till 4 P. M., when they evacuated, moving back on the Clinton road. Our forces are on their front and flank. There was a severe fight from daylight to 7 o'clock this morning, since which time all has been quiet. No particulars of the damage to citizens except negro stealing. The clothing and negroes, regardless of sex, were carried off by the Yankee force. Many of the citizens are left without a single servant. No damage was done to the railroad or telegraph.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ITEMS FROM CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier* of July 1, 2 and 7, has these items:

An officer of the army, who reached the city yesterday morning, brings the report that on last Sunday night the Yankees made an attack, in launches, on Fort Johnson, in Charleston harbor, and were defeated with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. We captured five of the launches, containing the commander of the expedition, and one hundred and forty prisoners.

Surgeon J. J. CHISOLM, Medical Purveyor at Columbia, S. C., has requested the papers to ask contributions of rose leaves from the ladies of the Confederacy. All the blue pill required for the army has been from last Summer's contributions, and the Medical Department would be again under obligations to the ladies if they would assist in collecting them, to be used in manufacturing medicines for our sick soldiers.

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH DAY.—Thirty-two shots were fired at the city during the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock Friday evening. A lively cannonading between our batteries on Sullivan's and James Islands and Batteries Gregg and Wagner, took place Friday morning lasting about two hours. There is no change to report in the fleet.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Monday next being the Fourth of July, no paper will be issued from this office on Tuesday. Advertisers will take notice.

The *Courier* of July 1, reports a list of five wounded from our shelling Castle Pinkney, the day previous.

FLORIDA.

THE YANKEES IN FLORIDA.

The Lake City *Columbian* of the 23d says:

"The enemy have again landed at Greenlove Spring, and taken prisoners Capt. HENRY HENDERSON and Mr. GEORGE CLINCH. They have ordered a number of families beyond the lines—in other words, into the woods, without shelter or provisions. They captured a quantity of sugar, belonging to the Confederacy, which was stowed there. Our friend PAUL ARNON, collector of the port of St. Augustine, who has resided there for some time, was compelled to flee with his family. He arrived in Lake City yesterday. There was a special order to take him."

GEN. S. D. LEE'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. S. D. LEE, in command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, has ordered that no officers, without express orders from his headquarters, shall destroy any railroad or stock thereon, unless the same is in the use and possession of the enemy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 14, 1864.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '67	112	300	Hud. Riv. R.	130
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	102⅛	100	do b20	131½
20,000	do	102¾	100	do	129
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	103⅜	100	do	128⅞
1,500	do	104	200	do	128½
35,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	93¼	200	do	128¼
15,000	do	93½	700	Reading R.	130
14,000	Ky. State 6s	125	200	do b20	131
4,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	57	600	do	129½
3,000	do	57¼	200	do	129⅞
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	69	500	do	129¼
5,000	N. C. State 6s	58	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	65
1,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	50	200	Mich. Cen. R.	133
50,000	do	49	15	do	133¼
2,000	Erie Rail. 1st M.	116½	700	M. S. & N. I. R.	83¼
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	119	550	do	83½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	132	300	do b20	84¾
7,000	Har. R. 1st M.	116	200	do	83⅝
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	105	100	M. S. & N. I. R. G. S.	132
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	130	200	Ill. Cen. Scrip	128½
1,500	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M	90	100	do b10	129½
100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	65	700	do b10	129¼
300	Canton Co.	[illegible]	100	do	128⅞
500	do b10	36½	500	do	[illegible]
200	do	35¾	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	107¾
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	60	600	do	108
200	do	61	800	do b10	109
200	do ....snwk	62	200	do b10	108¾
150	do	61¾	900	Chic. & N. W.	50½
100	do	61½	300	do b3	50¾
200	Quick. Min. Co.	73	200	do b20	52
600	do	72¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	87
50	N. Y. Central	134⅞	100	do b15	88
200	do b10	136½	500	Cle. & Tol. R.	131¼
300	do	134¾	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	109¾
400	Erie Railway	113¼	100	do b15	110
200	do b15	114	800	do	109¾
100	do b10	113½	500	P., F. W. & C.	113¾
400	do	113½	200	do	113½
800	do	113	200	do b20	115
200	do b30	115	400	do b15	114½

SECOND BOARD.

$65,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	103	1000	Reading R.	132
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	103	200	do	132½
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	93½	500	do	132¼
40,000	do	94	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	84½
29,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	103¾	100	do	84½
10,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & April.	104	50	Ch., B. & Quin.	128½
			400	Ill. C. R. Scrip	128½
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	49½	200	do b3	129
5,000	do	49½	200	do	128½
300	Cumb. Coal Pref.	61	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	50½
300	Quicks. M. Co.	72½	400	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	87
100	do b10	72½	20	do	86½
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	134¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	109
20	Erie Railway	114	400	do b5	109½
400	do	113½	1000	do	109½
100	Erie R. Pref.	113½	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	64½
100	Hud. River R.	129	200	P., F. W. & C.	113½
500	do	129½	6	do	112½

THURSDAY, July 14—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet found it consistent with his views of the existing laws on the subject, to comply with the proposition of the Associated City Banks, to make them depositories of the Treasury. A final conference with the committee of the banks will probably be held to-morrow. The following is the peculiar wording—and in view of the Secretary, restricted meaning—of the only clause in the Acts of Congress, other than the National Banking Act, authorizing a departure from the Sub-Treasury system. The extract is from the act of Aug. 5, 1861:

"And be it further enacted, that the provisions of the act entitled an act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping and transfer and disbursements of the public revenue, passed August 6, 1846, be, and the same are hereby, suspended, so far as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit any of the moneys *obtained on any of the loans now authorized by law*, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in such solvent *specie-paying banks* as he may select; and the said moneys so deposited may be withdrawn from such deposit for deposit with the regular authorized depositories, or for the payment of public dues, or paid in the redemption of the notes authorized to be issued under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, payable on demand, as may seem expedient to or be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The National Banking Act creates all National Banks, selected by the Secretary for the purpose, general depositories of the Treasury. It is possible that the Associated Banks, while asking the Secretary to *liberalize* the foregoing quoted equivocal statute on the subject of the Public Deposits in *their* favor, have demanded of him that he should *dwarf* his positive authority, in the National Banking Law, to make the new Banks under that system useful auxiliaries and depositories of the Treasury. We have heard that something of the kind appeared in the printed demands (by way of "suggestions") which were laid before the Secretary on his arrival here. And if this be true, it affords an additional reason why he hesitates to act definitely on so important a matter, with only the present lights before him.

As regards the amount of Money which the first negotiation under the arrangement proposed would have yielded to the Treasury, this delay or failure to harmonize is of no very great public moment. The New-York Banks were to furnish $35,000,000, of which at least one-half would have been paid in Certificates of Deposit on the Treasury, notified to be called for next week or by the 23d or 25th inst. The Banks otherwise could not have spared the Money to the Government, unless very gradually drawn for. The pressure for Greenbacks must have continued much the same as at present. The popular preference for this currency over all others, and its rapid absorption by the forestalling operators of Western Produce at high prices, will continue to draw Greenbacks from the City until the speculation referred to breaks down with its own weight, and the inability of the engineers and their factors to borrow more Money on creditable terms is fully demonstrated.

In a different event of the mutual conferences between the Associated Banks and the Secretary, it is not to be disguised that the great appeal of the Government, either directly or through the Banks, *would have been to the People.* They have been the main reliance of the Public Loans, and it is not a little remarkable that this reliance has never yet failed the Treasury, even when Bank negotiations were doubtful and expensive, and offers of specific sums to Bankers and others, to the highest bidding, of unsatisfactory results. *The appeal must be in the same direction again;* with the assistance of all the Banks, if the difficulty referred to can be reconciled, after a consultation between the Secretary and the President and his Cabinet, or without it, if nothing but *a direct popular canvass* for subscriptions to a 7.30 ⅌ cent. Currency Loan or 5 ⅌ cent. Gold-bearing Loan will serve.

Meanwhile we believe the Treasury is in no such straightened circumstances as to compel sacrifices or hasten a further issue of paper of any description to float as money; so that the market, which has been made stringent by outside and unwarranted—though unfortunately wide-spread—speculation, must be left to its own correction, and the high premium on Gold left to find its justification or downfall in the course of the Export movements of Commerce, rather than to longer rest on the false pretext of an inflated Greenback Currency.

The rates for Money, outside of Bank, continue to increase on the Corn Exchange and in the merchandise markets. At Bank the scale of accommodation is reduced even at the full rate of 7 ⅌ cent. The Stock Brokers do not attempt to borrow on heavy blocks of the Railway and other securities, and have generally put themselves in a comfortable position. The demand from this class of borrowers is not so large, to-day, and the Stock Exchange is steadier, and most of the Railways higher than yesterday. Treasury Certificates rose 1 ⅌ cent., and there was a demand for 5-20s on orders by the *Australasian* last night. There was a further fall of 10@12 ⅌ cent. in Gold; sales from 165 down to 158 ⅌ cent. Some of the Savings Banks are free buyers of Treasury Certificates.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with the same hour yesterday. The Railways rather duller than at the Second Board:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1861	102⅞	103	Mich. Central	132½	133
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	102¾	104	Mich. Southern	82½	84¼
N. Y. Central	134	134½	Illinois Cen.	127¼	128½
Erie	113¾	113⅞	Pittsburgh	107½	109
Erie Preferred	113¾	113	Fort Wayne	110	112½
Hudson	128¾	129	Rock Island	108¼	110¾
Canton	32½	36	Reading	128½	131½
Treas. Cer., new	92½	94	Quicksilver	72	73½
Toledo	130½	131	Cum'land Coal	54¼	61½
Northwest	49¼	51	Mariposa	41	44
Ohio & M. Certfs	49	49¾	N. West Pref.	87	87½

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	117	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	120
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	105	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	125	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	104
Erie 1sts, '68	126	Del., L. & W. 1sts	116
Erie 2ds, '79	120	Del., L. & W. 2ds	122
Erie 3ds, '83	125	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Erie 5ths, '88	120	N. J. C. firsts	104
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	118
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	99
Harlem 3ds '68	105	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	110
Mich. C. new, 1sts	136	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	90
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	119	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61¼
Ill. Central, '75	132	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	115
Al. & T. H. 1sts	114	Atlantic & G. W.	99
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	91		

We may mention as an illustration of the sharp demand for Money in the general merchandise as well as produce markets, that 800 tons British Railroad Iron sold yesterday for ready cash at $130 ⅌ ton Currency, the same in quality as other importers were hoarding earlier in the day for the equivalent of $154 Currency, taking the rate of Gold at 270 ⅌ cent. In another instance we heard of 3 ⅌ cent. a month, and 1 ⅌ cent. commission being offered and refused for a cash advance on certain articles of produce for 30 days, with what is called a good margin on market prices.

The Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company, we understand, to-day declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. on the Common Stock, and 3½ ⅌ cent. on the Preferred Shares.

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $1,196,-714 22, including for Customs $127,000; payments, $534,783 58; balance, $24,561,700 73.

The Continental Insurance Company has declared a scrip dividend of 50 ⅌ cent. to its policy holders; an interest dividend of 6 ⅌ cent. in cash on the scrip of 1859, 1860–1–2 and 3; also a semi-annual dividend of 7 ⅌ cent. to the stockholders. The company will also redeem in cash its scrip issues of 1857 and 1858, with interest added, on the 15th of August.

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., payable on demand.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for the month of June, 1864, were $1,021,975 61. Earnings month of June, 1863, were $770,147 99. Increase, $251,827 62.

The Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS FOR SALE AT CURRENT RATES.

United States 6's of 1881—500's and 1,000's.
United States 10-40's—100's, 500's and 1,000's.
United States 5-20's—500's and 1,000's.
One-year Certificates—1,000's and 5,000's.
As a general rule these securities are sold at market rates, saving the purchaser the brokerage.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 14—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 52 bbls. Ashes, 4,924 bbls. Flour, 562 bbls. and 445 bags Corn Meal, 2,056 bushels Wheat, 7,400 bushels Corn, 32,962 bushels Oats, 545 bushels Rye, 897 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,056 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $13 50@$13 75 for Pots, and $15@$15 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is in demand, partly for export, at buoyant prices. Java, 60c.@63c.; Rio, 53c.@55c.; Laguayra, 50c.@52c.; Maracaibo, 49c.@51c.; St. Domingo, 42½c.@45c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Continues in moderate demand at easier prices. Middlings, $1 65@$1 66 ⅌ ℔. Sales and resales since our last 750 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, and has again declined 25c.@50c. ⅌ bbl., closing quite heavily. Speculative holders are still pressing their stocks on the market. Sales since our last amount to 21,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $10@$10 50; poor to choice extra State at $10 50@$11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 25 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$10 00@$10 50
Extra State	10 50@ 11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 25@ 12 75
Ex. Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	10 90@ 11 30
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	11 35@ 12 75
Extra Genesee	11 25@ 12 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 25@ 14 50

Southern Flour is depressed and lower to-day. Sales since our last 1,700 bbls., at $10 95@$11 55 for poor to good, and $11 60@$14 for choice to fancy brands; also, $16 for (50 bbls.) new Baltimore, Patapsco Mills, sold by Mr. J. J. MARVIN, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is decidedly cheaper; sales 800 bbls. Extra at $10 50@$12 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and held above the views of buyers; small lots bring $8 50@$10 25 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 35@$8 40 for Caloric, Atlantic, Fairfax and Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 800 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less plenty, and desirable lots on the spot were in more request early in the day at somewhat firmer prices, but closed heavily. Lots to arrive have been less sought after, and have been depressed. Sales have been made since our last of 111,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 80; Amber Western at $2 68@$2 70; Red Western at $2 56@$2 66; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 58@$2 60; Milwaukee Club at $2 40@$2 55; Chicago Spring at $2 35@$2 53; and Amber Jersey at $2 50 ⅌ bushel. Corn is scarce and higher; sales since our last, 34,-000 bushels, at $1 61@$1 65, the latter an extreme, for new Mixed Western ⅌ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 90@$2 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 97c.@98c.; Western at 99c.@$1; State at 98c.@99c., cash, afloat, ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continues quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River is in request at $1 10@$1 35 for Government and Shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for City use, (the latter an extreme rate,) ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are quiet at 15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ⅌ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet but steady, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 55@$3 70 ⅌ gallon; Tar at $20@$23 ⅌ bbl. Resin at $45@$60 ⅌ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Crude Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 78@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 60@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 54c.@55c.; Refined Petroleum at 93c.@95c., free, and 86c.@88c. in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more demand, but at irregular prices, closing heavily. Sales since our last 4,600 bbls., in lots, at $42@$44 50, closing at $42, for New Mess, and $45 for July delivery; $39@$40 for Old Mess; $40@$41 for Prime Mess; $37@$38 for Thin Mess, and $37 50@$40 for old and new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 18c.@19½c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is heavy and lower to-day; sales since our last, 2,650 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 19c.@20½c. ⅌ ℔., closing heavily. Beef continues inactive at former prices; sales, 150 bbls., at $28@$30 for Mess; $20@$25 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $34@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $27@$29 ⅌ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 35c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for Choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in fair demand, at 17c.@23c. ⅌ ℔. Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co., in their regular report for the current week's issue of the WEEKLY TIMES says: "The receipts of fine State Firkin Butter during the past week have continued quite light, and, until cooler weather prevails, and more reasonable views prevail among dairymen in regard to prices of Butter, receipts must be small. Western firkins have been in rather larger receipt. The demand for California continues fairly active and the Southern ports open to trade are taking the usual supply. Under the influence of the high rates of gold and Sterling Exchange, and also rather favorable advices from the English markets, shippers have taken quite freely fine Western and good State firkins for export at full market rates. Fresh Pail Butters are in full supply, and the market drags heavily at the advanced rate of 45c. ⅌ ℔. The market closes with a light stock, and with considerable firmness on that account. An uneasy, doubtful feeling, however, exists among the trade in regard to the present inflated condition of the market, and very few are willing to make engagements for future delivery on the present basis, when a few turns of the gold-wheel may reduce prices 50 to 75 ⅌ cent. The great bulk of the Butter crop is now held by dairymen on their own account, and the anticipated fall in gold and loss by the consequent depreciation in Butter will fall, this season, outside of New-York. A number of marks of Western Butter prove, on examination, to be falsely and fraudulently tared, and shippers generally would save money, character and credit by knowing that Butter is no longer sold by "marked tares," and that every invoice is now subject to close scrutiny and actual tare. The tares of New-Jersey, New-York and Pennsylvania Dairy Butter are now quite correct, owing to strict legal enactments and the force of public opinion, the result of which is an actual advantage to dairymen in the character and value of their property, and a satisfactory business to both buyers and sellers. We quote:

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails—⅌ ℔	40	@45
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails—⅌ ℔	39	@43
State—firkins—Yellow	43	@44
State—half-firkin tubs—⅌ ℔	36	@38
State—Welsh tubs—⅌ ℔	36	@38
Western firkins—Yellow—⅌ ℔	36	@38
Pennsylvania—Yellow firkins	40	@43
Pennsylvania—Yellow half tubs	36	@38
State firkins—Light colored	34	@36
Western firkins—Light colored	30	@33
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors	27	@30

The receipts of Cheese have increased largely during the past week, but the demand for export has kept pace with the advance in Gold and Exchange, and at the close of the week's trade the market is well cleared of fine stock. The size of the Cheese exported this season is much larger than usual, being an average of 50 ℔s. each over any former year, consequently the number of boxes do not give a fair idea of the amount of the export. We compute the export of Cheese during the month ending this day as equal, in round numbers, to 8,000,000 ℔s. A number of extra factory dairies have been sold at 25c., which is outside of our quotations and exceptional. The market closes dull and heavy, but without change in rates. We quote:

State Dairies—factory made—fine	23@24
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	22@23
State Dairies—extra quality	22@23
State Dairies—fair to good	19@20
Western Reserve—good to prime	16@19
English Dairy—Eastern	19@21
English Dairy—Western	18@20
Pineapple	18@21
Orange County—flat skimmed	15@16

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and steady. Sales since our last 650 hhds., including New-Orleans at 21c.@24½c.; Porto Rico at 22½c.@23½c., and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 21c.@23c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars continue salable and buoyant at 24c.@31c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 108,000 ℔s. at 19½c.@20½c.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $1 68@$1 72 ⅌ gallon, the market closing very heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 3,700 bbls. Flour at 1s.@1s. 4½d.; 14,000 bushels Wheat, 4d.; 7,000 bushels Corn, 3¼d.@3½d.; 700 tcs. Lard, 15s.@16s. 3d.; 150 bales Hemp, 12s. 6d., and by steamer, 2,000 half-chests Tea at 30s. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d.; 4,000 boxes Raisins, 22s. 6d.; 25 tons Spirits, 21s. 3d.; 50 tons Salted Hides, 20s. For Glasgow, a cargo of Sugar by a British ship, 22s. 6d. For Bristol, direct, a Dutch schooner, with 1,000 quarters Wheat on private terms. For Montevideo, a Danish schooner, with Lumber at $14, and measurement goods at 15c., adding 5 per cent. primage.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 14.

FLOUR quiet; sales 2,000 bbls. Extra Family, at $11 50@$12. WHEAT quiet; sales 4,000 bush. Red, at $2 65, White $2 75. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bushels Yellow at $1 70. OATS advanced; sales 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 98c. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork $45@$46. PETROLEUM firm; Crude 52c.@54c., Refined, in bond, 88c.@90c., do. free, 93c.@$1. WHISKY unsettled; sales limited, at $1 75@$2.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 14—Noon.

FLOUR dull, and declined in three days 50c. to $1. WHEAT dull and drooping; Milwaukee Spring, per sample, at $2 20; No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $2 15. CORN opened at $1 34½@$1 36 for No. 2, and closed firmer; held at $1 37@$1 38. OATS quiet; held at 90c.@91c.; no sales. WHISKY dull and nominal, at $1 70. CANAL FREIGHTS dull to New-York; Wheat, 18c.; Corn, 16c.; Oats, 10c.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, Aldermen Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Madison-square Presbyterian Church for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McMahon—

Petition of Shangary Zedrek for relief from assessments.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of the New Gas Light Company for contract.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of property owners on Forty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to have said street paved with trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Jones—

Petition of property owners and residents of Sixth Ward to have nuisance abated caused by chimney of packing manufactory numbers one hundred and twenty-four and one hundred and twenty-six Mott-street.

Which was referred to the City Inspector with power.

By Alderman McMahon—

Petition of John Burke in reference to Hackley contract.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Remonstrance against paving, &c., in Lexington-avenue, and petition for sewer in same.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the following ordinances be and they are hereby amended, by striking out the names of Charles McNeill, Jacob F. Oakley and William A. Dooley, and inserting instead thereof the words "the Board of Assessors":

Ordinance, that Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be flagged, and curbed and guttered where not already done.

Passed June sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Ordinance, that Sixty-second-street, between Lexington and Fifth avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged.

Passed January twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Ordinance, that the curb and gutter stones be reset in Thirty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Passed December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Ordinance, that the sidewalk on the north side of Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged where necessary.

Passed November ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Ordinance, that the sidewalks on Fifty-first-street be flagged a space four feet wide from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, the southerly sidewalks of said street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged and reflagged where necessary.

Passed October seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Ordinance, that the sidewalks of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, be flagged four feet wide.

Passed July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Ordinance that Sixty-second-street, between Lexington and Fifth avenues, be graded, curbed and guttered and flagged, four feet wide.

Passed October five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Ordinance that eighty-third-street, from the Eighth to Tenth avenues, be regulated and graded.

Passed November fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Ordinance that Broadway, from Fifty-ninth to Seventieth streets, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones, and sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide.

Passed October one, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Ordinance that Eighth-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-fifth streets, be regulated and graded to conform to the grade of the avenue, south of Eighty-second-street.

Passed August tenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By the President—

Resolved, That a sewer with necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-sixth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the east side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Thomas Reid to connect his premises number one hundred and three Warren street by a six inch vitrified drain pipe with the sewer in Greenwich-street, the work to be done entirely at his own proper cost and expense, and under the direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the vacant lots be fenced to prevent further nuisance on the block on the east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, commencing at the south corner of Second-avenue and Fiftieth street, running to the house between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, also on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, commencing at the rear of the common, and running east to the house between First and Second avenues, and the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to fence the above-named lots forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Michael McDermott to erect an awning in front of his premises on the northeast corner of Thirty-second street and Tenth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the sum of eight hundred dollars be and is hereby donated to the Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the salary of the Chief Clerk to the Croton Aqueduct Board, be and the same is hereby increased from two to three thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and that the Comptroller be authorized to pay said increase for the present year from the appropriation of Water Pipes and Laying.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to deliver five thousand loads of street manure to the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That permission be given to John P. Acker to erect a shed on the bulkhead between Watts and Hoboken streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed opposite each of the entrances to the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, on Fourteenth-street, forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to rebuild and widen the piers at the foot of Laight-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That Joseph W. Bouck be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds in place of Richard Scott, deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to advertise for proposals to build a sewer in Spring-street, between Mercer and Greene.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the salary of the Superintendent of Cleaning Markets in the Bureau of Markets, Comptroller's office, be increased to fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Thomas Murray, to keep a small stand on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That the bill passed by the joint boards in favor of E. G. Johnston, be and is hereby changed so as to read J. Johnston, the same being a clerical error.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from further consideration of a bill of Lewis Goette, amounting to eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, for flags furnished for use on the City Hall.

Which was carried and paper laid over.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers from petition of L. Dempsey, for damages sustained in building a sewer in First-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Which was carried.

He then moved to refer the paper to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to repair hose carriage number forty-three.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to regulate, &c., Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag Thirty-fourth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to have vacant lots on Thirty-eighth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, fenced in.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of having Forty-eighth-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth avenue, paved with cobble-stone.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging the sidewalks, and reset curb and gutter stones in Forty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Fiftieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Ninth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of

paving Fifty-seventh-street, between the Fifth and Ninth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of filling the sunken lot number three hundred and sixty-two West Forty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen to pave Forty-fifth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to flag, &c., Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to pave Forty-sixth-street, between the Tenth and Twelfth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for extension of Central Park.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board, transmitting their Semi-Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, which was laid on the table and the usual number of copies directed to be printed.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting his second Quarterly Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, which was received and the usual number of copies ordered printed.

A communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting correspondence between himself and Charles Robinson, in relation to the Police and Fire Telegraph.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting presentment of the Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York, relative to the injury to the public health and interest.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Sewers.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of treasury balance, July nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Mayor relative to the property hitherto occupied by the Colored Orphan Asylum, and recommending that it be sold.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Masterson—

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF THE AID HERETOFORE GRANTED TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SERVING IN THE ARMY OF THE UNION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of continuing the aid heretofore granted by the Corporation to the families of volunteer soldiers from this City, who are now serving, or may hereafter volunteer, or be ordered to serve in the army of the United States, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller, who shall be Treasurer of the fund hereby collected, shall have power to appoint one Assistant Treasurer from each Senatorial District of the City, which Assistants shall make payments to those persons entitled to relief under the provisions of this ordinance residing in the several wards comprising such Senatorial Districts. The compensation of the Assistant Treasurers shall not exceed one hundred dollars per month each, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and to issue bonds of the Corporation therefor, in the usual form, which shall be designated and known as the "Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds number Ten," and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, either in person or by attorney, only upon the books of the Corporation, at the office of the Comptroller, and certificates of such transfers shall be indorsed thereon by the Stock Clerk.

SEC. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal shall be redeemable on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the principal of said bonds, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the United States, or from the State of New-York, for the purpose of reimbursing the City for the moneys distributed in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same, from time to time, at or before their maturity.

SEC. 6. The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the moneys placed in their hands for that purpose only to persons presenting orders signed by a majority of the members of the Committee acting for the wards in their respective districts; said Committee shall consist of four members each, including the Aldermen and Councilmen, as acting for the several wards, together with a citizen or citizens, to be appointed by the Aldermen and Councilmen, which citizens must be residents of the wards for which they are to act, except that, for the purpose of this ordinance, the Second and Third Wards shall be deemed and treated as belonging to, and forming a part of, the First Ward.

SEC. 7. The monthly allowance to the head of each family shall not exceed six dollars; for each child of the soldier under fourteen years of age, one dollar and fifty cents; provided that not more than twelve dollars per month be paid to any one family. Payment shall be made semi-monthly, and, for the purpose intended by this section, four weeks shall constitute a month. The oldest child of the soldier shall be considered the head of the family in case the wife is not living. In the case of widowed mothers having sick children, allowance may be made to such children the same as children of the soldier, in the discretion of the committee. In case of the death of any member of the families who are entitled to participate in the moneys appropriated by this ordinance, the Comptroller is authorized to pay the funeral expenses where actual need and destitution exist, but in no case shall the expenses exceed ten dollars, payments to be made upon the certificate of the committee and Vistor of the Ward where such person resided.

SEC. 8. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is not, at the time of making the application, a resident of this City, and who was not a resident at the date of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the application for relief is made. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as shall enlist in, or be credited to, the City and County of New-York, and shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison, excepting that the families of those who are sick or wounded or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received or disease contracted while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as if the soldier was in actual service. Nor shall relief be allowed to the family of any soldier who belongs to the Invalid Corps, unless such soldier is counted and allowed on the quota of the City of New-York, under the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated October seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and March fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

SEC. 9. All persons applying for relief shall be required to produce a certificate from the Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, or the officer commanding the corps to which the member belongs, that he is a member of such regiment or corps, and the Ward Committee shall indorse, on the back of the certificate, or other evidence of enlistment, the date, name of applicant, relation to soldiers, and the monthly allowance, which indorsement must be signed by a member of the committee. No payment shall be made to or on behalf of the families of commissioned officers, or of soldiers who have deserted.

SEC. 10. The only persons entitled to participate in the distribution of moneys appropriated by this ordinance are the wives, children and widowed mothers, and infirm and unmarried or widowed sisters, and aged and infirm fathers of such soldiers as supported them prior to their enlistment. But nothing contained herein shall be understood to authorize the giving aid from the fund hereby created to those able to support themselves without it.

SEC. 11. Each ward committee is hereby authorized to employ a visitor, who must be a resident of the ward for which he is appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit all applicants, at their residences, and to ascertain, by careful investigation, the truth of the allegations made by such applicants, and no order of relief shall be paid by either of the Assistant Treasurers, unless the Visitor of the ward in which the applicant resides shall certify the same to be correct. Whenever the applications in any ward shall have reached six hundred, the Comptroller may employ an Assistant Visitor. Whenever the number of applications in any ward shall exceed one thousand two hundred, the Comptroller may, if he deem it necessary, employ an additional Assistant Visitor; and it shall be the further duty of the visitors to attend the meetings of, and perform such clerical duties as may be prescribed by the ward committees, and to also attend at the distributing offices of their Senatorial Districts on the days assigned for paying persons from their respective wards. The compensation of the visitors shall be two dollars per day each.

SEC. 12. Each Ward Committee may expend for rent, gas, and other necessaries, a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars per month, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated, on bills certified to be correct by a majority of the committee.

SEC. 13. Each Assistant Treasurer shall, at the expiration of every second week, render to the Comptroller a detailed statement of his disbursements during the preceding fortnight, and the Comptroller shall transmit a summary of such statements to the Common Council, together with an account showing the condition of the fund.

SEC. 14. In case the Assistant Treasurer shall discover that the party to whom any ticket or order for relief has been given, is not entitled by this ordinance to the allowances named thereon, he shall withhold further payment and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it was issued of the fact, and reasons therefor. If no payment has been made on the ticket, he shall at once return it to the Committee. Every person who shall willfully make, or cause to be made, any false statements or representations, for the purpose of obtaining a larger sum than that to which they are entitled under this ordinance, shall thereby be deemed to have forfeited all claims to participate in its benefits.

SEC. 15. Payment shall be made directly to the party in whose favor the ticket is given, but if, by sickness or other unfavorable circumstances, such person is unable to make personal application, the Assistant Treasurer shall require satisfactory authority for making payment to his or her representative. In no case shall payment be made for or upon more than one ticket to the same person, if, in the opinion of the Ward Committee, it is advisable, in consequence of intemperate habits, or from other causes, on the part of any person entitled to the aid hereby provided, to pay the amount in groceries or other necessaries, instead of money, then an order to that effect on the Assistant Treasurer, signed by a majority of the Ward Committee, shall be given to some person authorized by the Committee to furnish such necessaries.

SEC. 16. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure, fit up and keep in order a suitable room for the accommodation of each of the Assistant Treasurers, and the applicants in their respective districts, and also to appoint not exceeding two clerks, one interpreter, and one janitor for each district; the compensation of the clerks shall not exceed sixty dollars per month each, and the interpreter and janitor shall each be allowed for their services at the rate of forty-five dollars per month.

SEC. 17. The Comptroller is hereby requested to solicit the aid of the police in carrying out the provisions of this ordinance.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Walter Roome, for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars, for music furnished on the parade of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, on the occasion of the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments, the amount to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. S. Briggs, for the sum of six hundred and forty dollars, for coaches furnished to the Committee on Markets; also, to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies; also, to the Committee on Streets; also, to the Committee on Ferries; also to the Committee on National Affairs; also, to the Committee on Public Buildings; also, to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips; also, to the Committee on Lands and Places; also, to the Clerk of the Common Council, for distributing notices and ordinances.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Masterson—1.

Alderman Masterson moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Subsequently the same was taken up and adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. S. Briggs for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, for coaches furnished the Common Council on the occasion of the reception of the One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, the amount to be taken from the appropriation reserved from the sums of City contingencies for the reception of returning regiments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. S. Briggs, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, in payment for coaches furnished the members of the Common Council on the occasion of the funeral of the late John Clancy; the amount to be charged to the necessary City contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that the vacant lots on the northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that (if the Board of Aldermen concur) a special committee of five be appointed from each Board, to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the Birthday of the immortal Washington, the twenty-second of February, and that the sum of seven thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor; said amount to be taken from the appropriation for City contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, be fenced.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sunken lots on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, commencing one hundred and seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the City Inspector be directed to cause the nuisance existing in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, consisting of an establishment for the manufacture of photographing materials, and the storing of aquafortis, ether, gun cotton, &c., to be discontinued and arrested immediately.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-eighth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, also those on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced in, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be filled to the grade of said street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed in One Hundred and Tenth-street, commencing at such point west of and westerly side of Eighth-avenue as the Croton Board may deem proper, running thence through and along One Hundred and Tenth-street, to connect with sewer in Third-avenue, and continue to the Second avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street from the Fourth-avenue, to connect with the sewer now in Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly, Hardy, Masterson, Farly, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to open Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, according to law.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McKnight, Kelly, Masterson, Long—5.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy—7.

Which was afterward reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the Seventh-avenue, to connect with the same in Fifth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farly, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, and First-avenue and Avenue A, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from the Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue, be curbed, guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that Twenty-first street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that crosswalks be laid at the intersection of One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets and Avenue A; also at the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-third street and Second-avenue; also at the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sunken lots numbers three hundred and forty-eight and three hundred and fifty West Forty-eighth street, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farly, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sunken lots numbers two hundred and twenty-five, two hundred and twenty-seven, two hundred and twenty-nine and two hundred and thirty-one West Forty-first-street, within about one hundred feet of Tenth-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hardy moved to suspend the present order of business, to take up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Michael Cain to tap the Croton water main pipe at Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, and to lay pipe to the southwest corner of said street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was concurred in.

An ordinance to divide the Eighteenth Ward into convenient election districts.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—12.

Resolution that permission be given to Messrs. C. Mahnkin & Co. to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number three hundred and eleven Greenwich-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Aldermon McCool moved that when the board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday next, eighteenth instant, at two o'clock

Alderman Hardy moved to amend by making Thursday next, the twenty-first instant, the day of meeting.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McCool, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Long—6.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McMahon, Shannon, McKnight, Kelly, Masterson—6.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Alderman Hardy,

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy—5.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, The President, MaMahon, McCool, Kelly, Masterson, Long—7.

The question was then taken on the adjournment motion of Alderman McCool.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, Kelly, Masterson—7.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Long—5.

Alderman McMahon moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, Hardy, Kelly—6.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Shannon, Jeremiah, Masterson, Long—6.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that the Second-avenue Railroad Company be directed to place their track in its former position in Oliver-street, between Chatham-square and Madison-street, and the street restored to its former condition forthwith. In case of the refusal of the Second-avenue Railroad Company to comply with this resolution within the space of thirty days, the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the same to be removed at the expense of said company.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Chipp moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Koster, Chipp, Jeremiah, Kelly, Long—5.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Masterson—6.

Aldermen Jones moved to suspend the previous order of business in order to take up papers heretofore laid over.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the Board continue the consideration of all papers under the order of business of papers heretofore laid over, until that order of business was entirely disposed of.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, McMahon, Shannon, McKnight—4.

Negative—McCool, Chipp, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson, Long—6.

Alderman Masterson was here called to the chair.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution to amend ordinance for the paving of West-street, in accordance with communication from Croton Aquedut Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson, Long—16.

Resolution that permission be given to Bean & Fisk, of number eleven Beekman-street, to place a sign upon the lamp-post corner of Broadway and Ann-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Joseph Dillon to place a sign in front of his premises, number seven hundred and eighty-eight Sixth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman McMahon moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Jeremiah, Kelly, Long—5.

Negative—Jones, Shannon, Clapp, McKnight, Masterson—5.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolution that permission be given to R. L. Simpson to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises numbers four hundred and nine and four hundred and eleven Greenwich-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to F. T. Peters to build a drain from No. five hundred and forty Grand-street, to connect with sewer in said street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to William May to erect an air-gun shooting stand near the Park Barracks, in the Park, in such a position as not to endanger the passer-by, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Second-avenue, from Houston to Twenty-sixth-street, on each side of the railroad tracks, one-half at the expense of the property owners and one-half at the expense of the City, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such direction as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be given to A. Henderson to retain and continue in use the awning and signs now in front of his premises, southwest corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that James Tucker have permission to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number One Hundred and Sixty-one Duane-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to F. Medincit to erect to retain a wooden awning in front of his premises, number Seventy-three Cortlandt-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting that the unexpected death of Jas. A. Scoville, late reader to the Board of Councilmen, which event occurred on the twenty fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, impresses us sensibly with the mutability of all earthly things, and fearfully admonishes us that "in the midst of life we are in death," &c., with resolution, first, that we sincerely lament the death of our friend James A. Scoville, late reader of the Board of Councilmen, and we tender to his deceased family and his numerous relatives and friends our sympathy and condolence in their affliction; and second, that as a further mark of respect to the memory of deceased, the foregoing preamble and resolution be engrossed and framed, duly authenticated, and transmitted, in behalf of the Common Council, to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots in Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution that permission be given to H. Corcoran to receive and deliver goods from his store, number one hundred and ninety-five Grand-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Robert Wynn to keep a target stand in Tryon-row, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Wm. A. Darling to regulate and grade set curb and gutter stones, and flag sidewalk in front of his premises on Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth streets; also, in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also, in One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the same to be done within three months.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that permission be given to Geo. Tremble to keep a stand for the sale of papers on the northwest corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Jones moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, McMahon, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson—5.

Negative—Aldermen McCool, Shaw, Chipp, McKnight—.

Whereupon the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned to Monday next, the eighteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

America	July 16	New-York	Southampton
Louisiana	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southa'pton.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southa'pton
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Nova-Scotian	June 30	Liverpool	Quebec
City of Manchester	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Westminster	July 5	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	July 6	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	July 9	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Marathon	July 12	Liverpool	New-York
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. [illegible]	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *New-York*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the *Roanoke*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close on Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

CARPET WARP,
COLORED AND UNCOLORED.
H. A. HARVEY,
No. 84 Maiden-lane.

LADIES COLORED GAITERS, WITHOUT heels, cheaper than slippers—only 75 cents—at BRISTOLL'S, No. 55 Catharine-st., on the block with Lord & Taylor.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR A BUSINESS OF FIRST RESPECTABILITY, a desk and office privilege, in an eligible, pleasant front office, on second floor of a fine building on Broadway, between Dey and Liberty-sts. For terms, which, to a first-class tenant, will be moderate, address Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office, stating name and business in full.

TO LET—A SOAP FACTORY IN BROOKLYN, iron kettels, vats, boiler, frames, &c., a desirable opportunity for one wishing to go in the business; immediate possession can be had. Apply at No. 79 Front-st., rear office, New-York.

TO RENT—IN 5TH-AV., AN EXTRA SIZED house, elegantly furnished, with large bedroom on first floor, to a small private family, for one or more years at $10,000 a year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO PORK PACKERS.—TO LET, A LARGE fire-proof building, with high and thoroughly lighted cellar; even temperature the year round. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 242 CANAL-ST., OPPOSITE Earle's Hotel, and near Centre-st. Size of store and basement, 54x22; occupied as a paint store. Inquire on the premises.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITABLE for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO A GENTLEMAN without board; a pleasant room on second floor, gas, bath, &c. Also, a room on third floor. Apply at No. 74 East 22d-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES, ALSO DESK-ROOM, to be let on second floor of No. 59 Cedar-st., two doors from the Post-office. Apply as above.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE IN Brooklyn (1st or 2d-place preferred) for one year or more, from Sept. 1, 1864. Communication forwarded to J. V. W. V., Box No. 270 New-York Post-office, will meet with attention.

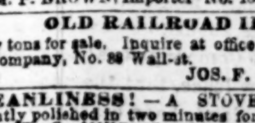
WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORNER property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,700 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y

OLD RAILROAD IRON.

Fifty tons for sale. Inquire at office of Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

CLEANLINESS! — A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Castlewood—a first-class country place, situated on Mountain-av., in Llewellyn Park, at Orange, New-Jersey, only one hour from the City. The house is being built of rough stone, under the direction of Alexander J. Davis, architect.

The architectural style of the house is castellated domestic gothic, irregular in plan, built in the most substantial manner with stone, lined with brick, and covered with slate and metal. The timbered floors, dressed to show construction, ornament the ceilings, are deafened throughout, and the whole pile, including the coach-house and stable, may be considered fire-proof. The masonry is pelasgic—that is, jointed in rhomboidal form, and is of the trap-rock graystone cropping out of the ridges of the neighboring mountains. It is the decomposed trap mingled with the vegetable decomposition of ages that renders the soil of this region so prolific and so well adapted to the growth of trees, the variety, luxuriance and beauty of which surpass most places so near the City. This circumstance, and the planting of rare and curious trees and flowering shrubs, in addition to the indigenous vegetation, renders the domain of Castlewood and the contiguous sites on the mountain, a region of more than ordinary interest to lovers of natural history, of landscapes and rural beauty.

The entrance hall, at which we arrive by a fine carriage road, is very commodious. Stairs, wholly of oak, ascending and descending, are upon the left of a door opening to the principal drawing-room, which has a bay and other windows looking west, north and east. Before you is a saloon, circular in form, connecting with the east front. The domestic apartments are to the right of the hall, and occupy the south wing.

Private stairs and a small boudoir separate the family parlor from a nursery and bedroom, and connect the entrance road with the basement and covered way to the stables; beyond, a laundry, well-room and cloister. A spacious kitchen, several steps above the ground level on three sides, communicates with the laundry, fuel-room and store and cellar rooms, a pantry, sub hall and dining-room—the latter under the saloon, also circular in form and opening upon a terrace walk leading to the garden on the one hand, which is well stocked with the choicest varieties of all kinds of fruit, and the grove and ramble on the other. The sub-basement contains the furnace and its accessories, ice (filled with 50 tons of clearest ice) and coal vaults.

The upper floor contains four bedrooms, besides a rotunda and tower observatory. The rotunda is adapted for museum or music room, library, picture gallery and billiards. It has a sky-light, oriel and other windows. It is the finest room in the mansion.

Five or more acres of land are offered for sale with this house, together with the right to the use of Llewellyn Park, which is a tract of 500 acres of land, beautifully situated on the eastern slope of the Eagle Ride (Orange Mountain,) with a surface finely diversified embracing deep ravines, bold rocky cliffs, brooks of the purest spring water, picturesque old oaks, beeches and tulips, and a noble forest of the native evergreens and deciduous trees.

It is laid out and embellished with drives, walks, &c., in the modern natural style of landscape gardening, and 50 acres, known as the "Ramble," have been deeded in trust for the exclusive use and enjoyment of the purchasers of land lying within the park.

The rest of the tract of land containing about 500 acres has been divided into villa sites of from one to ten acres each.

It was selected with special reference to the wants of citizens doing business in the City of New-York, and yet wishing accessible retired and healthy homes in the country, but may be considered equally attractive to all citizens of the United States who contemplate locating in this neighborhood. Sloping to the southeast (the best exposure for health, cultivation, and protect on from the winds of Winter,) it is favorably situated to catch the sea breezes which prevail in Summer.

The whole tract abounds in pure, soft spring water.

It is believed that no spot within 20 miles of New-York is in all respects so healthy as the side of this mountain. It is almost the only locality so near the City where there is no fever and ague.

Purchasers of sites desiring to build of stone can obtain the material on the premises free of charge.

The privacy of the Park, and of all the sites, is secured by lodges and gatekeepers at the entrances. The main entrance is on the valley road at the termination of Park-avenue, one mile from North Orange Railroad station. As we ascend along the Park avenues—seven miles of which are completed—Newark, New-York, and their bays, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, are all taken at a glance. Upon reaching the top of the mountain, 700 feet above the level of the sea, a landscape more than 100 miles in extent spans the horizon. Cultivated fields and country-seats, villages, towns and cities, ponds, rivers and bays, with the Nevesink Hills at the South; Nyack Mountain, Haverstraw Peak and the Highlands toward the north, with Long Island and the Ocean in the east, all are revealed to the eye. This natural panorama is acknowledged by all to be one of the finest in America.

LLEWELLYN PARK is less than one hour from New-York City via Morris and Essex Railroad, ten trains per day each way, foot of Barclay and Christopher streets, viz.:

A. M.: 7:30, 8:30, 11:30; P. M.: 1, 2, 3:30, 4, 5:30, 6:30. Returning, the train leaves Orange at A. M.: 7:04, 7:43, 8:54, 10; P. M.: 1:48, 3:19, 3:54, 5:19, 7:07, 8:08.

And via New-Jersey Railroad and Orange and Newark Horse Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st., twenty trips each way daily.

For ease of access, beauty and variety of scenery, for healthfulness of climate, for the intelligence and moral order of its population, in short, for all those considerations which combine to render a region attractive as a family residence, it is believed that the vicinity of Orange, especially the mountain side, possesses advantages not surpassed, if equaled, by any other place in the vicinity of New-York.

Castlewood may be approached via Tulip-av., Wildwood-av., Glen-av. and Park-way. Price $35,000.

For maps, terms and particulars, as well as cards of admission, apply to the proprietor,
L. S. HASKELL,
Library Building, Orange, Essex County, N. J.,
or to T. B. MERRICK & SON,
No. 70 William-st., N. Y.

N. B.—Twenty-five houses, in various styles of architecture, have already been built, and the following sites remain unsold, viz.:

2 lots	$10,000 each
2 lots	7,500 each
6 lots	6,000 each
10 lots	5,000 each
2 lots	3,000 each
3 lots	2,500 each
12 lots	2,000 each
Also, the Eyrie at Eagle Rock, a rustic house and ten acres of land	$20,000
Park Cottage, on Park-avenue	7,500

A few of the choicest situations on Orange Mountain, outside of the Park, of 5 acres to 50 acres each, for sale at low figures.

Fifty lots, 50 by 200 on Park-avenue, (100 feet wide,) at $1,000 each.

For a more full description of Llewellyn Park see "Downing's Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture," page 568.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ½ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ½ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to B. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, house, lot and stable. An elegant stone front and stone cornice, 4 stories; house built in the best manner; house 32½ feet front by 60 and 70 feet deep; lot 32½ by 150, and passage way 15 additional; stable 32½ by 40. To any person desirous of purchasing a superior establishment, this is a most favorable opportunity. The hall is 17½ feet wide, laid with Italian marble. Any portion of the furniture, which is equal to new and of costly make, can be had with the house. The situation is unsurpassed. A material portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Persons desirous of buying can learn further particulars by application to P. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Mechanics' Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN WESTCHESTER County, 16 miles from the City Hall, very accessible by railroad, &c. Mansion is of stone, built in the best manner, in excellent order, about 50x60 feet; hot and cold water bath, closet, &c. Stables, barns, carriage-houses, cider-press, grapery, ice-house, &c. Water in abundance, fish-ponds, &c. Eighty acres of upland, salt-meadow and woodland, all in fine order. Fruit and vegetables in great abundance. The whole a most desirable place. There is a cottage on the place, now rented for $300 per annum; also a farmer's cottage. Situation perfectly healthy. Price $50,000. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on Mill River, Stamford, Conn., one mile from depot; house large—contains 17 rooms, well furnished, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, bath, &c.; green-house, grapery, and three acres of land beautifully laid out, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. For terms apply on the premises, or to C. S. RINE, No. 13 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY HANDSOME country seat on the Hudson River, five miles north of Hyde Park, containing 35 acres, with all kinds of fruit; the outbuildings are of the most expensive kind; horses, carriages, wagons, harness, &c., &c., for sale, together with the furniture in the house. Apply to PRATT, LOMBARD & CO., No. 22 John-st., or to WM. MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND—Small farm, cottage house, barn, wagon-house, with 10 lots, or 176 lots; all kinds of fruits on it. Also, one two-story house, wagon-house, 20 lots; within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY.

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIDENCE on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy. L. MALTBY.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 28, 1864.

GOLD PRICES.—FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES at $1,200 to $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 8 lots, $2,500 to $8,000; 700 lots, at termini of three City railroads, at $150 to $500. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, CHEAP—AN Italian villa, containing 13 rooms, sliding doors, grates, marble mantels, gas, and water in garden, fruit and shade trees; plot 62½ by 140. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FULL LOT ON 54TH-st., south side, 175 feet east of 2d-av.; street sewered. Terms easy. Inquire of J. C. BARNES, No. 452 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUILDING-SITE, AT FORDham Heights, opposite King's Bridge, containing about [illegible] acres. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A splendid farm of 427 acres, good house and outbuildings, in Dutchess County, N. Y.

A magnificent country seat in Monmouth County, New-Jersey, handsomely laid out, fine house, &c.

A handsome country seat at Greenwich, Conn., 24 acres, fine view of Long Island Sound, house new and large.

Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT.—3,600 ACRES, NINETY miles from the City, seven miles from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, ten miles from Erie Railroad, two saw mills, large tannery, twelve dwellings, store, blacksmith-shop, &c., &c. If a party with sufficient capital to lumber it rapidly, a large proportion of the price will be taken in a per centage upon the lumber sold without interest; balance on bond and mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, semi-annually. Timber chiefly, hemlock, oak and pine. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDSOME country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York

FOR SALE—AT TUCKAHOE, WESTCHESTER Co., N. Y., 18 miles by Harlem Railroad, the handsome residence of Dr. Nordquist, consisting of a main building with two wings, containing nine rooms conveniently arranged; a large garden well stocked with choice fruit, handsome lawn, evergreens, flowers, a well of excellent water, stable, etc.; retired, and only 300 yards from depot. For particulars inquire of E. W. WHITNEY, with H. A. Johnson & Co., No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HIGH stoop four-story brown-stone house and carriage house, containing every modern improvement, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, near Fifth-av. A very desirable residence for those seeking a magnificent establishment. An interview may take place by addressing HARRISON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE—TWO MARBLE STORES IN MAIDEN-lane, near Pearl-st., fronting both on Maiden-lane and Fletcher-st. A. G. ROGERS, 4 Pine-st., Room 22.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; meats, soups, desserts, pies, puddings, blanc mange, ice-creams, fish game and poultry; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av., this day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; five years' City references from their last place. Call for two days, at No. 160 East 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as first-class cook, either private or public; she has first-class references, both City and country. Call at No. 9 5th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 3 th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 61 West 29t -st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER HOUSES promptly supplied at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st., with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, farm-hands, coachmen, gardeners, waiters, &c.

MALES.

TO CLOTHIERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a clothing store, by a man that has been in the business for twenty years, and is well acquainted with all the branches; can influence trade, and is well acquainted in both city and country. Apply by letter, to Box No. 64, Port Chester, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND HIS wife, recently come from England, as butler and chambermaid, or to assist taking charge of children; reference of twelve years from my last place. Can be heard from, until engaged, by addressing CHARLES GOODRICH, Astoria Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who fully understands his business in every branch; satisfactory City references will be given, and good wages expected. Address B. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING HAD a long business experience, wishes a situation in some mercantile establishment, as book-keeper, &c.; the best reference can be furnished. A line addressed to W., Box No. 154 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GERMAN man, with best of recommendations, as coachman, groom or general servant. Also, for farm hands, man and wife, and single men, SAUNDERS, No. 320 4th-av., corner of 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; will come well recommended and understands his business. Can be seen, from 10 to 12 A. M., in Trenor's Harness Store, corner 8th-st. and Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WOOL SORTERS WANTED.

Wanted immediately four good wool sorters for a mill in the country. Apply to
JOSEPH RIPLEY & SON,
No. 68 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 17 years old, in a weekly newspaper office, to run errands and make himself useful; must bring good reference. Apply at 11 o'clock, at Room No. 13, No. 37 Park-row. Wages $3 50 a week at first.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT SIXTEEN TO ASSIST in an office; must write a good hand, be quick at figures, and be well recommended. Inquire of Mr. WRIGHT, No. 31 Peck-slip.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS A GOOD WASHER, ironer, and plain cook; any who can bring good recommendations may apply, after 9 o'clock, at No. 154 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A DRIVER, WHO IS A GOOD groom and carriage washer; apartments furnished to a married man. Apply to JAMES HARPER, No. 137 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY, BETWEEN 14 and 17 years old; must write a good hand and come well recommended. Apply at PETERS & PROBST, Stock Brokers, No. 13 Broad-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING house; one residing with his parents preferred. Address D. & C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN, TO WAIT upon an elderly gentleman in delicate health. Apply at No. 20 West 19th-st.

WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE, ONE OR two boys, who reside in the City with their parents, and are willing to work. Address Box 3,798 Post-office

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France; is widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS BOX, No. 124 *Times* Office.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.—BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic and Penmanship at GOLDSMITH'S Institute. All persons who wish to avail themselves of the low prices will be required to enter their names the present month. They will have until the 1st of November to complete their lessons. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 13. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.
MR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, IN A small school for girls, an earnest and cultivated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently and is a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Address Box No. 144, Saugerties, N. Y.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH EVERY forenoon the common English branches, Algebra and book-keeping, in a private school. Inquire at No. 66 Hammond-st., near Bleecker-st.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF STEAMBOAT OWNERS, Agents, and all others interested in towboats will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, July 15, at 7 o'clock, at No. 12 South st., up stairs, to take action in regard to raising the rates of towing in and around the harbor and Sandy Hook.
L. FANSHAW, Chairman.
A. R. BERRY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF CHURCH SEATS; enough to seat about 300; suitable for a lodge room or school. A. S. WHEELER, No. 365 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos. Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—The Winning Suit.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Fra Diavola.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The French Spy—Devilish Good Joke.

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The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
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We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

First Ward.—Mr. W. H. Beeching is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest news from the rebels in Maryland, is that they will probably escape across the Potomac in the vicinity of Edwards' Ferry, without serious loss—our forces evidently not being strong enough, or not being concentrated soon enough to attack the enemy with assurance of success. It is now more clearly demonstrated than ever that the rebels were purely on a plundering expedition, and that they had neither the strength nor the intention to seriously menace either Washington or Baltimore. There was very little injury done to any of the railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio, even on the main stem to Harper's Ferry, being but slightly damaged. Trains are running as usual to Washington. In the fight on Tuesday, which resulted in compelling the enemy to retire from before Washington, our loss was about 300. We give very full details this morning of the entire affair, from our special correspondents.

Advices from Hilton Head to the 9th inst. gives the details of two important movements undertaken by Gen. Foster, in the vicinity of Charleston. An expedition to seize James Island and other approaches to the city was partially successful, the lower end of James Island being seized, and two guns captured. Gen. Birney failed to perform his part of the expedition, which accounts for the fact that a greater degree of success was not attained. Subsequently, an expedition under Col. Gurney, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York, was fitted out for a night surprise and attack on Fort Johnson. A mistake was made in going in on the ebb tide, and a portion of the force, 132 men, were landed, and not being supported by the main body in time, a column of rebels came out from the fort and captured the isolated party.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Liberty*, which arrived here from Havana, at a late hour on Wednesday night, we have Mexican news to the 2d inst. and Havana dates to the 9th. It is said Gen. Uraga, with his whole army, has given in his adhesion to Maximilian, and that this example has been followed by Gen. Doblado. Both statements are feebly contradicted. It is more than probable they are true. The guerrillas between Toluca and Morelia, are in sufficient force to rob the mails and to drive the stages from the route. The Spanish Consul at Oajaca had been murdered. A military commission is appointed to arrange for the organization of the new Imperial army. The Emperor has appointed Don Francisco Moran to announce his accession to the throne of Mexico at the courts of St. Petersburgh, Stockholm and Copenhagen. A minister is also named to Turin. Several resignations had taken place in one or two departments of the civil administration. A grand ball had been given in honor of the Emperor and Empress by Gen. Bazaine. It is described as having been an affair of refined taste and magnificence.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet felt himself at liberty to make the Associated City Banks the depositories of the Government, without consultation with the Administration and the law officers of the Government at Washington. His conferences with the Bank Committee have not yet terminated, and have thus far been entirely friendly.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday, says: "It was currently reported in this city last evening, that the pirate *Florida* was sunk off Cape May by the frigate *Ticonderoga*. After diligent inquiry, however, we have been unable to obtain any confirmation of the rumor."

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The Mayor transmitted to each board a copy of correspondence had by him with Mr. Robinson, owner of the telegraph connecting the Police headquarters and the City Hall, relative to a stoppage of the line. It appears the City has used this line and instruments—the latter being patented—and is in arrears to Mr. Robinson for a period of five or six years. Mr. Robinson has restored the connection, however, at the Mayor's request, and in the hope that the City will soon square accounts with him. Each board referred the subject to their Finance Committee. The Mayor sent to the Aldermen the presentment of the Grand Jury on the subject of our imperfect system of sewerage, and it was referred. He also sent in a form of resolution embodying his views relative to giving the old colored Orphan Asylum site to the Trustees of that institution—that the ground shall be sold at auction, and surety given that the proceeds of the sale shall be used to erect new Asylum buildings, the Trustees having expressed a desire that these conditions shall be coupled with the grant from the City. Referred to the Committee on Finance. A new $500,000 Relief Fund ordinance was introduced and laid over, in the Aldermen, in anticipation that the money will be needed in the course of a few weeks. Both Boards adjourned to Monday, at 2 P. M.

The market for Money yesterday continued dear and stringent to Produce and Merchandise dealers, while the Stock Brokers complained rather less than the few previous days. Stocks were steadier. Gold fell 10@12 ¾ cent., making 17 ¾ cent. for the two days.

The Produce markets were generally much depressed yesterday. Speculative holders were very eager to realize, especially on flour, pork, cotton, petroleum and whisky, which were cheaper, and at the close quite heavy. The rapid decline in gold, (about 28 per cent within a week,) and the unwillingness of money-lenders to accommodate produce speculators on any terms, proved most decidedly adverse to the maintenance of the enormously inflated prices of the prime necessaries of life. Foreign merchandise was in limited request, in view of the high claims of sellers. Large quantities of imported sugar, tea, coffee, molasses, hemp, fruit, hides, spices, &c., (for which there is no present or prospective need here,) were being reexported, a movement quite beneficial to the freighting business, in which there was increased activity and firmness.

The Rebel Incursion.

"Hostilities around Washington and Baltimore have ceased," says one of this morning's dispatches from Washington. "The great rebel raid is over," says another. "The main force of the rebels is now (Thursday) in full retreat, trying to save their booty," it is further added. These are the great facts of the morning's news, though there are other matters of interest, such as the reopening of telegraphic and railroad communication with Washington, and the escape of Gens. Franklyn and Tyler.

This whole affair has collapsed as rapidly and unexpectedly as it came into view. During the ten days of its existence, we have hardly been able to make out what sort of an affair it was. Its magnitude, its leadership, its character and object—regarding all these points we have had the most contradictory statements. They menaced Baltimore; they ravaged Maryland; they menaced Washington, and had a fight at its outside works; and on the first serious attempt being made by a respectable body of troops to repulse them, they decamped. This is the brief history of the "raid" or "invasion."

On Wednesday morning, after the previous day's fight at Fort Stevens—after they had found that Washington was thoroughly defended, and had learned that a large force was gathering against them, they began their retreat. It seems that they commenced retreating across the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, some thirty miles above Washington, which rather looks as if they were going to take a short cut for Richmond. The greater part of them succeeded in mounting themselves upon captured horses while in Maryland, and will thus retreat as mounted infantry. We have until the last two days been deficient of cavalry in the region of action; but as the forces of Crook and Averill have arrived in Maryland, there may be some prospect of an effective pursuit.

The Harmony of the Union Party a Prime Necessity.

We greatly regret to see a disposition in some quarters of the Union party to keep up old bickerings. Even were there any principle involved in them, they would be inexcusable, since the party, through its accredited representatives, has settled all its essential principles at Baltimore. But, so far as we have been able to discover, there is not a particle of any principle in dispute. The strife is all personal. We are ashamed to say that it seems to spring entirely from personal jealousies and personal grudges. One set catches up with eagerness every occurrence that makes against another set, which, in turn, loses no opportunity to recriminate. This thing has gone on until, latterly, portions of the Union party are as much given up to scandalous wrangling as was ever the Greek camp in the Trojan siege.

But this is something more than scandalous; it is criminal. Its whole tendency is to distract and fatally weaken the party, on whose success depends the salvation of the country. Harmony in feeling, in purpose, and in effort, is indispensable, even in ordinary times, to any party which seeks to carry a Presidential election. All experience proves that a party which wastes its energies in internal broils and plots, is a doomed party. The fact that the Union party has a grander cause than any other that ever existed, in no way exempts it from this law of party life. Thorough organization and a complete *esprit du corps* are as essential to the Union army as to the rebel army; to the Union party as to the Opposition party. The excellence of the cause, instead of diminishing this necessity, only augments the guilt of those through whom it fails of being met. Every man who cares for the saving of the Union is bound to subject every personal feeling to that end. Allow that he has private griefs which have justice on their side, they cannot justify his making a brawl about them at a crisis like this: In the height of the storm, the true sailor who is for saving the ship does not quarrel with his comrades, whatever his provocation. He works faithfully on; forgets the offence if he can, and if not leaves its settlement to some future day.

Perhaps we are asked, what can be expected of the crew if the officers on the quarter-deck quarrel. We know it is said that the prime source of the discord is in President Lincoln's Cabinet. Were it so, it would not be a whit the less culpable. If there has been or now is a Cabinet officer who is not above giving play to personal resentments and grudges, against either his official associates, or against this or that man in the party at large, he is unfit for his place. Patriotism that rises to no higher level than that, is of a bastard quality that has no business with any official trust in this dread time. We do not believe that President Lincoln, with his high-souled singleness of purpose, his absolute freedom from every personal jealousy and resentment, would long tolerate any such evil example in any of those whom he has placed at the head of the great administrative departments of the Government. It is not morally possible that he can continue his confidence in any man who would gratify resentment or jealousy at the expense of the harmony of the Union Party, or to the damage of the public interests in any form. If any such malign influence has grown up in the Cabinet, we take it for granted that he will dislodge it. His fidelity to the cause, his obligations to the great loyal party which has staked its all on that fidelity, imperatively require that the same absolute devotion to the public good, which fills his own soul, should be shared by all in his Cabinet, and that it should as religiously regulate their official life as it does his own.

We trust that as the Presidential canvass advances, the great loyal body of the Union party will show that they will tolerate none of these personal altercations—that they will put the ban upon them as hostile and fatal to the Union cause. The party cannot afford to be patient with men who think more of their own resentments than of the interests of the country. The millions who make up the party are themselves controlled by public considerations only; and they have a right to insist that this shall be the all-ruling spirit of the party. If this can be secured, the triumph of the party is certain. There is that in the Baltimore ticket and platform which will surely overcome all opposition, unless it be betrayed by false friends. No observing man doubts that the majority of the people are for the prosecution of the war until the rebels are subdued into an unconditional submission. That determination finds its only clear exponent in the declared policy of the Union party. The Opposition party will, and of necessity must, go before the people either with peace propositions outright, or with half-and-half, milk-and-water resolutions that will express neither principle nor purpose. In spite of all the venom which the Copperheads will emit against President Lincoln, and all their misrepresentations of the cause to which he is committed, the great loyal, treason-hating, majority of the people will stand fast to the real issue, and give an overwhelming vote for the maintenance of the war, if those who act in the name of the Union party truly devote themselves to its thorough organization and the concentration of its patriotic spirit. Let there be an end of every old rankling, every unpleasant memory; and let every man who cares for the deliverance of his country from its terrible dangers, know no purpose but to do his utmost toward reëlecting the President who is pledged unreservedly never to yield to the rebellion.

The New Order of Things in Mexico.

The news from Mexico which we publish this morning presents no feature of greater political interest than the reported disbanding, by Gen. Doblado, of the Juarist force under his command, the simultaneous desertion of the colors of the Republic by Gen. Uraga, along with his force, and the submission of both Generals to the newly-founded dynasty.

The whole story needs confirmation; for, according to some accounts, Gen. Doblado is at Matamoras, preparing to leave for the United States. But such has been the rapid decomposition of the Mexican army in the presence of the French invading force, that the statements regarding both Doblado and Uraga probably foreshadow events which are about to transpire, if they have not actually occurred already. These desertions are equivalent to a surrender of a great part of the organized Republican army, though scattered bands of Juarist sympathizers still exist both in the Northern and Southern States of Mexico. We do not mean to say but that with earnest, resolute, patriotic leaders, the Liberal party in Mexico might, even now, show a power of military resistance to the establishment of the new Empire, which, if it did not permanently thwart the object of the invaders, and the hopes of the ill-advised Austrian Prince who forms the figure-head of the new Government, would at least compel the French Emperor to maintain a large standing army in the country. But this matter of leadership is that wherein the Republican party is destined to disaster. There is no thorough self-reliance, apparently, among the whole number of those who were Juarez's Lieutenants; and these last reported desertions diminish sadly the supporters of the eminent but unfortunate Ex-President.

Meanwhile the new order of things is barely far enough developed to permit us to form a fair estimate of the prospect of the attempted reorganization of the civil and military administration. In the former department the new Emperor is already meeting with unanticipated difficulty in the resignation of important officials. Some progress, however, has been made in the way of opening up diplomatic intercourse with Europe. And in the organization of the new Imperial army the services of a special commission have been enlisted, whose chief business and whose chief difficulty already appear to be to reconcile an efficient organization with the limited and uncertain resources of the Imperial exchequer.

To fill up the critical interval which must elapse from the date of the accession to the completion of some workable system of civil and military administration, the court is doing its utmost, by means of pompous display, social courtesies, and acts of ostentatious benevolence, to secure for themselves some place in the regard of the subjugated people of Mexico.

The Hudson's Bay Company.—It has so often *appeared* certain that the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly of seventy thousand square miles of territory, on this continent, was about to be overthrown, when in reality the Company was only about to acquire a new lease, that the public, both here and in England, have ceased to believe in any official promises given in the premises. Mr. Arthur Mills succeeded in getting this subject brought up for discussion, a few days ago, in the British House of Commons; and speaking for the Colonial Department, Mr. Cardwell repeated the old story, that the Imperial Government was in correspondence with the authorities in Canada, to endeavor, if possible, to arrange for the habitable portion of the territory being ceded to that colony. The trouble, we believe, is, first, that the commutation claims of the company, founded on their spurious title to the territory, will not be recognized by the Canadian people; and next, that the Red River colonists are themselves by no means eager to become a dependency of a *dependency*, as they would do, were they annexed to Canada. Many of the most influential residents at Red River prefer to such a fate annexation to the United States. There is a barren waste between Canada and the Northwest Territory of 500 miles.

The Great Reform Needed.

We have more than once called attention to the fact, that the best managed departments of New-York, were those which were created by the Legislature, and were independent of the direct popular will of the voters of the City. The Democratic press have often attacked these legislative measures, as so much violation of popular suffrage.

The Americans are a practical people, and if they find a course of action the best for their interests, they take it, whether it is opposed to their previous theory or not. But what is the idea of universal suffrage? It is not that each little community should govern itself without any check or control from the larger community. The Sixth Ward of New-York is not allowed to lay its own taxes, or determine what men shall do jury duty or perform military service. Nor is the City of New-York permitted to incorporate her own banks or railroads, or to do many other things which are better done by the State. Nor has the State the power to settle its quota of men or money to be furnished to the General Government, or to determine other matters which are better managed by Congress and the Federal Courts. The theory is based on the idea that it is better for the general interests, that all males over a certain age should have a share in public affairs; but it also proceeds on the principle that the utmost amount of intelligence and character should be obtained for the management of matters of government, and that this is best accomplished by drawing from the widest circle possible. It is well for the Sixth Ward, for instance, to have a share in its own government, but it is better for all the wards also to take part in it. So with the City; it should govern itself in certain matters, but the wider community of the State, ought to be partners with it. This is still especially true of New-York, because she receives of necessity, such a mass of ignorant and poor population from abroad, who, on our general theory, are admitted soon to civil rights.

It will not do to deny these men suffrage, for we need them, and one inducement to their immigration has been this promised privilege. They have fought bravely for us and ought to share our privileges, and our experience is that the bestowing of civil rights gradually fits men to enjoy them. So convinced is the great political philosopher of England—Mill—of this principle, that he advocates the expediency of bestowing suffrage upon all men and all women, but would counterbalance the injury which might thus arise, by giving the more intelligent and solid classes *two votes*. How then can we keep up universal suffrage in New-York, and at the same time give our more intelligent classes, and those with more interest in the public welfare, a greater influence?

We have done this in part, by submitting various departments entirely to the action of the Legislature. Our best City government has come from the rural population of the State, simply because this class is a much better one than our majority of City voters.

But there are still certain things which must be left mainly to the City—the expenditures, and the buying and selling of property, and all those matters which tempt to corruption and waste of money. These have reached such a pass that our taxes, the next year, will probably average $200 to every voter, or some $15,000,000; that is, 50,000 Irish and other voters, not owning as many thousand dollars' worth of real estate, and paying hardly any taxes to speak of into the Treasury, determine the City expenditure for the other 25,000 voters who represent hundreds of millions of property, and who must pay an aggregate taxation of nearly $15,000,000. The landless and the poor in this City, govern the rich and the property holders; naturally they have no responsibility or interest in economy. The officials spend with free hand, or cheat openly, or riot in luxuries at the public cost, or steal. The taxes are becoming so great, that real estate in New-York will become the poorest of investments, or the landlords will make up for official robberies by exorbitant rents. How can this increasing evil be met? We answer, as it is done in Europe, by placing a check somewhere in the City Government, in the hands of the property holders.

In the European cities, one branch of the municipal government is always held alone by the owners of real estate, and the payers of a certain amount of taxes.

Suppose in New-York, for instance, one branch of the City Council was to be chosen alone by those owning real estate, or paying such and such taxes, we should have immediately a board, certain to hold in check the wastings and jobberies of the more popular branch. Though they were dishonest themselves, the experience of similar bodies shows that the two branches are not likely to unite in any scheme of dishonesty. Beside, it would be for the interest of the wealthier to save money and lessen taxation, and a body chosen from such a class is more likely to be intelligent, decent and honest, than one chosen as now, from a dishonest and degraded class. With such a feature in our City Government, we should put a stop at once to nine-tenths of the present shameless jobberies and wasteful expenditures, which are making New-York a disgrace through the civilized world, and are fast rendering it too expensive a residence for all persons of medium incomes.

Such a change would be good to the working classes, for municipal economy will bring down rents, and, therefore, the prices of provisions. It would be an especial blessing to the great middle class, for taxation is now eating up all their savings, and they feel keenly the present disgrace of corrupt City Government. To the rich, it would, of course, be an immense saving.

So great a reform would require much labor to secure it, and, perhaps, even an amendment of the Constitution to permit it; but the fruit would be well worth the trouble.

Popular Practice with the Rifle.—An intelligent and experienced military correspondent, writing from Newport, urged recently, through our columns, the importance of the introduction of target practice with the long-range rifle, as a pastime or national amusement. In the Tyrol, Switzerland, and many parts of Germany, rifle-shooting is a constant and popular sport. In England, the organization and drill of the Rifle Volunteers have developed through the country a very respectable amount of skill in the use of this arm. We now stand in fearful need of a better proficiency in the use of the long-range rifle. It does not differ in its construction, necessarily, from our old hunting rifles, except in the *sight* and the form of the projectile. The Swiss military rifle, according to Maj. Mordecai's report, is essentially an American hunting rifle, with an elevating sight, and an elongated but simple projectile. The bore is quite small, being only about what is called seventy to the pound. The shot weighs about half the weight of our new rifle musket shot—say 257 grains. This rifle has the longest range, and the most deadly flight, as well as more accuracy, than any military small arm in the world. An arm possessing every possible accuracy and good quality can be made in this country, in ordinary times, for about $30, and by the quantity for much less.

There is, therefore, no obstacle in the way of developing in our midst a sharp-shooters' skill of the highest degree of perfection. As a village pastime, or as a watering-place amusement, there could be no more fit and useful innovation just now than the introduction of a system of rifle-practice and "judging distance practice" at long range, say 300 to 800 yards.

The correspondent who made these suggestions, closed by remarking:

"I do not like to see all these stories of rebel prowess and wonderful rebel weapons which are too often published with a bad effect upon our men, and I am satisfied the best way to counteract it is to use the admirable weapons within easy reach of us, and so to develop skill, and with it confidence and even prowess, in our own people, so as to match their enemies. Prof. Ogden N. Rood, of Columbia College, has written some admirable articles upon the American rifle, and no one better than he, can prove that our American rifle is so perfect in accuracy that no "Whitworth rifle" can exceed it, unless we can get better men to hold them. He said that Gen. Dearborn, with a 12-inch rifle-pistol, was in the habit of hitting a flour barrel head across the Hudson at Troy where the distance was six hundred yards. It required a good pistol as well as a steady hand and a true eye. I think the weight of the pistol shot was only about 150 grains."

Need Watching.—Our Charleston correspondent gives the names of the rebel officers, prisoners in our hands, who have arrived at Hilton Head, to be placed under the fire of rebel guns in retaliation for a similar proceeding with Union prisoners on the part of the enemy. There are two Major-Generals, three Brigadier-Generals, fifteen Colonels, and the remaining thirty are Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors. These rebel officers, though under fire, are very close to their own lines, and some of them will doubtless make desperate efforts to escape. Among them are some very sharp and adventurous fellows, accustomed to all sorts of tricks—such as Jeff. Thompson, the old guerrilla chief of Missouri, and Basil Duke, who was the right-hand man of John Morgan, as long as he was a successful raider. There is no doubt that Gen. Foster will keep a sharp eye on these chaps.

Minor Operations.—We have accounts from our army before Charleston of one or two attempted operations in that locality, which have not proved as perfectly successful as might be desired, though we have lost a considerable number of men by them. As there is no very desperate haste in operations there, it is desirable that the outlines and details of all projected movements should be carefully prepared, and that experienced and efficient officers be appointed to the execution of each of them, so that there shall, if possible, be few or no failures from the faults of subordinates.

Useful Improvements.—The Corporation propose to have the street lamps, at the points nearest to the hydrants, fitted with red-stained glass, as indicators to the firemen at night. Emulating this proposed improvement, Postmaster Wakeman, we are told, is about to issue orders to have the letter-boxes attached to the lamp-posts painted red and lettered white, with the names of the different stations inscribed on them. The Postmaster, we understand, is also about to extend the convenience of the lamp-post boxes to the upper part of the City, for the accommodation of the suburban population, whose numbers and whose wants are increasing at so rapid a rate.

Suspicious.—The steamship *Fung Shuey*, which sailed from this port on the 2d inst., for New-Orleans, has turned up at St. Johns, N. B. The steamship *Fire Queen*, which recently sailed from this port for China, has also turned up at St. Johns. It seems to us that this is not the most direct route either to New-Orleans or China, but is quite likely to be on the route to some blockaded port.

Gen. N. Sanders Heard From.

Buffalo, Thursday, July 14.

The following is a copy of a message sent to J. G. Bennett, Esq., Editor of the New-York *Herald*:

Thanks for yesterday's notice. I am here for peace—the opposite of anarchy—and for a restoration of all that is valuable for either section. Would like to see you here. Come—don't be afraid of your own thunder. (Signed,) GEO. N. SANDERS.

Clifton House, Canada, July 14, 1864.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

SKIRMISHING BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

Washington, Thursday, July 14.

The latest intelligence from the front before Petersburgh was received by the mail steamer *Vanderbilt*, which arrived here this morning from City Point. She left the Point on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, at which time heavy skirmishing was going on at the front. Since the concentration of our troops in and around Washington, skirmishing has been going forward at the front with but little intermission, it being evidently Lee's intention to feel our lines, and ascertain from time to time, as far possible, the probable reduction of our forces.

OBJECT OF THE RECENT INVASION.

Although, of course, nothing can positively be known of the designs of the enemy, it cannot well be doubted that apart from ulterior prospects and intentions of plunder and destruction, the grand aim and object of the recent invasion of Maryland and the threatened attack on the National Capitol has been to divert the attention of our army before Petersburgh, and if possible to lure them from their beleaguering position. So far their endeavors have proved futile. The escape of Gen. Franklin deprives Harry Gilmore's party of the only achievement of which they could boast, and reduces their whole expedition to the level of the two previous raids. It is simply a cattle-stealing, trunk-robbing, marauding affair.

CAVALRY SKIRMISH—DEATH OF COL. DAVIS.

On Monday last, our advices state that our cavalry had a skirmish with Lee's men, which lasted all day. In the afternoon a rebel battery opened upon a fort which our troops were building. One of their shells entered the tent of Col. Davis, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, where it exploded, killing Col. Davis instantly.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

Hill's corps, it is stated, was moving around our left, with the intention, say military men, of getting in our rear. Pickett's division is in front of Butler's forces, and a portion of Longstreet's division is in front of the Ninth Corps.

THE WELDON RAILROAD REPAIRED.

The Weldon Railroad, which was cut by Gen. Wilson in his late raid, has been repaired by the rebels, and is used by them. Thirteen trains ran to and from Petersburgh last Sunday.

ESCAPE OF GEN. FRANKLIN.

Major-Gen. Franklin, who was taken prisoner by a squad of Gilmore's cavalry, on the train between Baltimore and Philadelphia, on Monday last, succeeded in escaping from his guard near Towsontown, in the vicinity of Baltimore, the same night, and, after secreting himself in the woods over Tuesday, reached Baltimore in safety next day. He left for Philadelphia at an early hour this morning.

RETURN OF SECRETARY FESSENDEN.

Secretary Fessenden, Assistant Secretary Field and party are expected here from New-York to-morrow.

TRADE IN INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

Under an act passed at the close of the last session radical changes are made in matters pertaining to trade in insurrectionary States, and new duties are imposed on the Treasury Department in providing for the care of freedmen, and in the collection and distribution of captured, abandoned and confiscated property. Special agents of the department, charged with the supervision of these matters, are now engaged in preparing, regulations and instructions in accordance with the provisions of the new law.

WOUNDED.

The following is a list of wounded New-York soldiers reported to-day: Lieut. O. F. Hill, One Hundred and Fifty-third; Sergt. W. Lester Snow, One Hundred and Fifty-third; Lieut. W. Geoffrey, Company I, Sixty-ninth; Perry McLedard, Company C, Nineteenth; H. Buchanan, One Hundred and Fifty-third.

Death of Col. Visscher.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Another hero has fallen. Col. James D. Visscher, of the Forty-third New-York State Volunteers, is reported killed in the recent fight before the northern defences of Washington.

Col. Visscher was every inch a soldier. He loved the profession for its own sake, and for the sake of the noble cause to which it was dedicated. He was accustomed to the rigors of the drill-room from boyhood, and was master of all the details of military rules and evolutions long before he had attained his majority. At the outbreak of the war he was employed as bookbinder in the establishment of Weed, Parsons & Co., and went out as Second Sergeant in Capt. Kingsley's company, (Burgess,) which followed the Twenty-fifth Regiment. The term of the regiment having expired, he returned home and resumed his situation, which he held until the following Summer, when he reëntered the service as Captain in the Forty-third Regiment. Since that time he was continually in the service, and participated in many of the severest engagements of the war. He rose to the rank of Major; subsequently to that of Lieutenant-Colonel; and, on the death of Col. Wilson, became commander of the regiment. But whether as Sergeant or Colonel, he was everywhere and at all times the undaunted soldier and the unselfish patriot. He was conspicuous for his gallantry where every man was a hero, and extorted praise from his superiors for his courage and coolness in the moment of supremest danger.

Col. Visscher was not only a brave soldier but a chivalrous and high-toned gentleman. He had a noble scorn of everything mean and selfish, and embodied in his daily life and practices the best elements of manhood. His death will carry sorrow to many hearts beyond the circle of his family; for he had the qualities of head and heart which endeared him to all who came in contact with him.

Free Academy Commencement.

The Academy of Music was crowded last evening, upon the occasion of the twelfth annual commencement of the Free Academy. The stage was occupied by the President and members of the Board of Education, the Faculty of the Academy, and the invited guests, among the latter, Peter Cooper, Esq., James W. Gerard, Esq., Brig.-Gen. Hays, Prof. Lieber, of Columbia College, Prof. Peaslee, of Dartmouth College, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, and others. The exercises commenced at 6½, with appropriate music, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. Chambers, the published programme was proceeded with.

The "Pell" Gold medal for the greatest proficiency during the Academic year was awarded to Charles Otis Kendall, of the Freshman class, and the silver medal to Gilbert Holmes Crawford, of the Introductory class.

The Gold "Burr" medal for the best Mathematician in the highest class was awarded to George Edgar Hoe, of the senior class.

The Gold "Cromwell" medal for excellence in History and Belles Lettres, was awarded to Charles Mould Hibbard, of the Sophomore class.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* prizes for the best translations of the French were awarded Edward Z. Penfield and Irving L. Bradon.

The prize offered by the President of the Board of Education to the best declaimer of a selected piece was awarded to Luther M. Fuller.

The declamatory exercises were listened to with much attention, and the speakers frequently applauded.

After the conferring of the degrees, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. W. Newell, and after a *pot pourri* of National airs by Dodworth's orchestra the assemblage dispersed.

The Enrollment List.

New-York, Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please oblige me and many other inquirers by answering through your columns the following questions:

If a person receives notice of enrollment in the State National Guard, will his procuring a substitute (for three years) for the army, relieve him from that enrollment, or must he join the National Guard and procure his army substitute also?

Can a person receiving notice of enrollment in the National Guard select which regiment he will join before the expiration of the notice?

ENROLLMENT.

A substitute furnished to the United States Army will not exempt a man from a State call, and he must join the National Guard if enrolled.

A person receiving notice of enrollment in the National Guard is at liberty to join a militia regiment any time before, but not after, the expiration of the notice.

Death of Col. P. S. Davis.

Boston, Thursday, July 14.

A dispatch to the *Journal*, from Petersburgh, states that Col. P. S. Davis, of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, was killed by a shell on the 13th, while in the trenches. He was a prominent citizen, and for many years has been identified with our State militia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.

Occupation of the Southern End of James Island.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Surprise Fort Johnson.

OPERATIONS IN STONO RIVER.

REMOVING THE OBSTRUCTIONS.

Names of the Rebel Officers Placed Under Fire.

The United States steam transport *Dudley Buck*, Capt. HARDING, from Hilton Head 9th inst., arrived at this port Wednesday night.

On the 10th inst., 30 miles southwest of Frying Pan Shoal, spoke United States steamer *Margaret & Jessie*, cruising; reported having captured the day previous a blockade-runner and sent her to Boston.

Our news packages, which should have come to hand Wednesday night, failed to reach us until yesterday morning.

OUR JAMES ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

An Important Expedition—Gen. Birney Fails to Come to Time—Attempt to Surprise Fort Johnson—Failure—The Surprise Party Captured—Gen. Schemmelfening Holds the South End of James Island—Operations in the Stono—The Rebel Officers Under Fire.

JAMES ISLAND, S. C., Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

AN EXPEDITION,

comprising infantry, cavalry and artillery, left Hilton Head in transports on the night of Friday, the 1st inst., and proceeded in the direction of the North Edisto River. So quietly and well were the plans of the expedition conducted, that no one in the department, save two or three chief officers, knew the point of destination until it had been reached. Speculation, of course, was rife as to where the troops were probably destined, some persisting that no less a point than Savannah was to be attacked, while others urged with equal pertinacity that Charleston was intended to be occupied by our forces in the short space of twenty-four hours—counting from the time the vessels should leave the wharf. In fact, after the transports had got under way and reached Port Royal bar, there was a division of sentiment among those on board as to whether the flag-steamer would turn to the right or left. Gen. FOSTER accompanied the expedition in person, having taken for his flag-steamer the *Cosmopolitan*, which, like the other steamers, was loaded down with troops. In the North Edisto River, at a point opposite Seabrook's Island, all the vessels, excepting the propeller *Collins*, arrived at various hours on Sunday. The *Collins*, it appears, in passing through Port Royal Channel, accidentally got among the breakers, where she finally grounded. In this perilous condition, tossed about by the wind which was blowing very hard, and the waves, which were running very high, the propeller remained till daylight, when, at length, after much effort, she was towed into safe water and taken to the shipyard in a leaky and otherwise damaged condition. The steamer *Wyoming* also very narrowly escaped going to pieces. She went upon the breakers about the same time the *Collins* did, but succeeded, with assistance rendered by steamers sent for the purpose, in getting clear without sustaining any material damage.

THE DEBARKATION

of that portion of the troops under the command of Gen. SAXTON and Col. DAVIS—the whole under command of Gen. HATCH—was effected without accident or opposition, on Seabrook Island, during Saturday. A wharf built at the time Gen. STEVENS made a raid in that section, some two years ago, was still standing, and every plank found to be in a sound condition. By this means, the men, horses, materiel, and supplies, were readily and speedily landed. Saturday afternoon the column marched a distance of six miles to a small, narrow creek, called Haulover Cut. During the march, a body of about fifteen rebels—mounted—were discovered in the advance. They exchanged a few shots with our skirmishers and then disappeared up the island. At Haulover Cut, Gen. HATCH halted his men till Sunday afternoon. They then crossed over the cut to John's Island, and advanced a few miles on the road running parallel with Bohicket Creek. Arrived at a point within five or six miles of Legareville, the column again rested till Monday, and then resumed the forward movement. Nothing of importance transpired with the troops on John's Island Tuesday, and to-day (Wednesday) they are bivouacked within easy distance of Stono River. Since the expedition started the weather has been exceedingly warm, the thermometer at times ranging as high as 110 degrees. Bearing in mind the intense heat, and the fact of there being very few shade trees on the line of march, it is a wonder how the troops succeeded—unaccustomed as they are to marching—in getting over the extent of ground they did. A few cases of sunstroke occurred, and several soldiers lay down on the side of the road in a weak and exhausted condition. John's Island is by no means a country abounding with fertile fields and rich pastures. On the contrary, it is a miserable tract of low ground, at the southern end marshy and producing nothing beyond clumps of underbrush and isolated trees, despoiled of branches and leaves; at the northern end, firm in places and covered with woods. Every portion of the island is infested with fleas, musquitoes and vermin. Having followed Gen. HATCH's column along the section of country through which it marched, and having left it bivouacked on ground not far removed from Stono River, I will now turn my attention to

GEN. BIRNEY'S COLUMN,

which, instead of landing at Seabrook's Island with the other troops, remained on transports in the North Edisto River till Saturday night, when they were conveyed up that stream to White Point, arriving and landing there at 6 P. M. The gunboats *Dei Ching*, *Pawnee* and *Wamsutta*, and the survey steamer *Vixen*, preceded the transports and took a position near the place of landing. The armed transports *Geranium* and *Croton*, and the revenue cutter *Flora*, passed up Dawho River—a stream that empties into the North Edisto—and covered with their guns the landing and march of Gen. BIRNEY's troops. Gen. FOSTER was on board the *Flora*. Saturday night Gen. BIRNEY advanced one and a half miles, then, unfortunately, halted his column and rested till the following morning. In order to have successfully accomplished the work assigned him, he should have certainly advanced a long distance beyond the point at which he decided to bivouack. According to the plans laid out by Gen. FOSTER, this column was to penetrate rapidly the country as far as practicable, or, at any rate, until it was checked by the enemy. Not until 6 o'clock Sunday morning—thus giving the enemy twelve hours to prepare for defence—did Gen. BIRNEY take up the line of march. He advanced on the road leading to Adam's Run, and had proceeded five miles, when there opened in his front, just beyond a small creek, fire from a battery of between three and six pieces. The proper course to pursue now was to push boldly forward, make a dash upon the battery, or, which would have been better, turn it either on the right or left flank, and push resolutely onward. The rebels waited for the troops to come within range and then opened all their guns, but, it so happened, with little or no effect. The battery was answered by the gunboats in Dawho River, and for some hours the practice was quite sharp. Gen. BIRNEY, after remaining on the side of the creek opposite the battery for perhaps two or three hours, concluded that he had better withdraw his men. It is understood that he dispatched a note to Gen. FOSTER, in which he intimated that he had not sufficient confidence in his men to undertake the work of capturing the rebel guns. A short time thereafter the troops were on the return to White Point, where they arrived in season to reëmbark on the transports that night. Toward evening the gunboats and armed transports repaired to the mouth of the North Edisto River. Gen. FOSTER stepped aboard the *Cosmopolitan* and was conveyed up Stono River to a point just above Legareville on John's Island. The gunboats and transports also proceeded in that direction. Gen. BIRNEY's column reached Stono River Monday morning. Then they disembarked and joined the main column.

ON JAMES' ISLAND.

while events were transpiring elsewhere, Gen. SCHEMMELFENING was operating with troops that he had taken from Folly and Morris Islands. He crossed over to the Southern end of the island Friday night, and immediately threw forward his men to the first line of rebel earthworks, which they succeeded in capturing, together with his field pieces. Those same pieces are now turned upon the enemy, and doing good execution. After holding the line of earthworks that night, it was deemed prudent to withdraw to a position which offered better facilities for future operations. Since then there has been continued skirmishing, but nothing approaching a general engagement. Our men are strongly fortified, and ready when the proper time arrives to assume the offensive with vigor. We have guns in favorable positions, and, if it should be considered necessary, can send two shots to every one shot received. The enemy has guns in position at Secessionville from which we are occasionally favored with a shell. Those who have kept pace with the military movements on James Island and vicinity for the past two years, will not be surprised to learn that the rebels, during that time, have not failed to erect on that island works, extensive and formidable. James Island is the key to Charleston. As such it is accepted by us and considered by the enemy. We now occupy the southern end, our pickets holding an advance position of one and a half miles. In order to drive Gen. SCHEMMELFENING from his position, the enemy would be compelled to concentrate a force of such size, that troops other than those in SAM. JONES' department would be called upon. Of course, as events now stand, they cannot afford to weaken a single point either in Virginia or Georgia.

A DARING ATTEMPT

to seize Fort Johnson, on the northern end of James Island, was made Saturday night by portions of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York, Fifty-second Pennsylvania and Third Rhode Island Regiments, the expedition having been under the command of Col. GURNEY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh. The troops crossed over from Morris Island in boats; but, as the sequel will show, the hour of starting was ill-timed, from the fact that the tide was not taken on the flood. The Fifty-second Pennsylvania, under Col. HOYT, succeeded in landing directly beneath the guns of the fort. There Col. HOYT was obliged to wait for the support of the other regiments; but they, it appears, grounded their boats on the shoal, and could not get them off in season to be of service in the movement against Johnson. The presence of Col. HOYT and his troops on the island was speedily reported by the pickets. In a short time down came a column of rebels, and took prisoners Col. HOYT, five officers and 132 men—all that had made a landing. This disaster was caused from the want of proper support on the part of the troops left behind with Col. GURNEY.

IN STONO RIVER.

Monday morning naval operations commenced in Stono River. In a bend of the river, nearly opposite Legaseville, is a line of obstructions consisting of piles driven down by the rebels over two years ago. A sufficient number of these piles has been taken up by our men to admit the free passage of vessels. About two miles above the obstructions, and on the James Island side, is the rebel Battery Pringle, mounting eight guns. A short distance below Pringle are two small earthworks mounting, perhaps, two or three guns each. The monitors *Lehigh* and *Montauk* took a position abreast of Pringle. Midway between the obstructions and the monitors were the gunboats *Pawnee* and *Com. McDonough*, and the mortar schooner *Racer*. The *Philadelphia*, with Admiral DAHLGREN on board, and the *Cosmopolitan*, bearing Gen. FOSTER and Staff, took stations above the obstructions and within range of Pringle. At 8 o'clock precisely, the *Philadelphia* hoisted the national colors. This was the signal for the entire fleet to haul up their decorations in honor of the Anniversary of Independence. The display of flags and streamers was profuse and magnificent. Battery Pringle recognized the act by sending a spiteful shot to the gunboats. The shot was answered, and from that time till night the air was broken with the sound of cannon. In the afternoon the fleet directed their attention principally to the woods on the right, under cover of which the rebels were ensconced. Since then the firing has been continued at intervals. Our fleet have not sustained a particle of damage.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT

occurred on Stono by the upsetting of a scow towed by the navy tug *Iris*, which resulted in the drowning of eighteen colored soldiers. Yesterday I noticed a number of the bodies floating up with the tide. A boat was dispatched from one of the fleet, and the bodies were taken to the shore and buried.

THE CASUALTIES

in the entire expedition are comparatively few, not exceeding 240. These figures include the missing of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, and the eighteen who were drowned by the capsizing of the scow. Following is a list:

FIFTY-FIFTH MASS.

KILLED.—Private James Davis, Co. A, wounded in the neck by canister—died from wounds; Private L. Peck, Co. B, from wound in head; Private Wm. H. Russell, Co. C, do.; Corporal H. T. Powell, Co. C, do.; Sergeant W. Stidun, Co. I, do.; Private Wm. H. Johnson, Co. I, do.; Private B. Griffin, Co. L, from musket wound in chest.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Frank Goodwin, Co. E, flesh wounds in both thighs by canister; Capt. James D. Hurber, Co. I, slight wound in right shoulder, now on duty; First Sergt. W. H. Evens, Co. A, flesh wound in right thigh, canister; Private William H. Dallas, Co A, flesh wound in shoulder; Private Jacob Chisholm, Co. B, right temple; Private I. Thompson, Co. C, left arm and leg, died shortly after being carried to the rear; Private F. Herb, Co. E, slightly in wrist; Private James Malone in cheek; Private J. H. Peterson, Co. F, flesh wound in thigh from canister; Private Peter Jones, Co. F, contusion of leg and foot by fragment of shell; Private Jas. Murphy, Co. G, flesh wound in left hip, canister; Private B. Burroughs, Co. H, left arm, musket shot, (arm amputated;) Private M. Donnell, Co. I, finger amputated; Private A. Cornelius, finger amputated; Private Charles Crummer, flesh wound in back of neck; Sergt. A. Boone, Co. K, knee joint shattered by canister, (died after amputation;) Corp. T. J. Brown, Co. K, arm broken by ball, (amputated and doing well;) Private R. Chatman, flesh wound in leg from musket ball; Private L. Payne, Co. K, slight contusion over right eye; Private S. Jannary, Co. K, contusion of left shoulder, (now on duty;) Private F. Rickman, Co. K, left heel, severely.

FIFTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Private Cornelius Rice, Co. A, killed with solid shot; Private John Wall, Co. D, died on picket post from sun-stroke; Sergt. John Palmer, slight gun-shot wound in hand.

Since writing the above, I learn that Col. DAVIS was severely wounded in the hand by a shell. He is now on his way to Beaufort.

NAMES OF REBEL PRISONERS TO BE PLACED UNDER REBEL FIRE.

The following are the names of five Generals, and forty-five field officers—rebel prisoners in our hands—to be placed under the fire of rebel guns, in retaliation for a similar proceeding with Union prisoners, on the part of the enemy. They arrived at Port Royal about ten days ago in the steamer *Mary A. Boardman*, and are now in a brig under the guns of the *Wabash*:

Major-Gen. Edward Johnson, C. S. A., captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Major-Gen. Frank Gardner, commanding Port Hudson, captured at Port Hudson, July 19, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. J. J. Archer, C. S. A., captured at Gettysburgh, Penn., July 3, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Stewart, C. S. A., captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, C. S. A., captured in Randolph County, Ken., Aug. 22, 1862.

Col. Wesley R. Carter, 1st Virginia Cavalry, captured in Loudon County, Va., Dec. 17, 1863

Col. M. Cobb, 44th Virginia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Col. Basil Duke.

Col. M. J. Ferguson, 16th Virginia Cavalry, captured at Wayne County, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1864.

Col. J. M. Hanks, Buford's brigade, captured at Anderson, Ky., July 20, 1863.

Col. Richard C. Morgan, Morgan's cavalry, captured at Buffington, Ohio, July 9, 1863.

Col. James Pell, Forrest's cavalry, captured at Paris, Ky., Jan. 6, 1864.

Col. W. H. Peebles, 44th Georgia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Col. A. S. Vanderventer, 50th Georgia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Col. Wm. W. Ward, Ward's Tennessee Cavalry, captured at Buffington Island, July 19, 1863.

Col. Wm. M. Barber, 37th North Carolina Infantry, captured at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

Col. J. N. Brown, 14th South Carolina Infantry, captured at North Anna River, May 23, 1864.

Col. J. A. Jacques, Gen. Gardner's Staff, captured at Port Hudson, July 19, 1863.

Col. B. E. Candill, 10th Kentucky Infantry, captured in Weace County, Va., July 7, 1863.

Col. W. H. Forney, 10th Alabama Infantry, captured at Gettysburgh, Penn., July 2, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. James F. Brewer, McDonald's Brigade, captured in Hampshire County, Va., Jan. 5, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. P. E. Durant, 38th Georgia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. J. P. Fitzgerald, 23d Virginia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. C. L. Haines, 27th Va. Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. O. A. Patten, Patten's Rangers, Morgan County, Ky., Oct. 15, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. W. M. Paisley, 3d North Carolina Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. A. L. Swingley, Forest's brigade, Bolivar, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph T. Tucker, Shault's Cavalry, captured at Cheshire, Ohio, July 20, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. D. H. L. Martz, 10th Virginia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. A. Dupree, Gen. Gardner's Staff, captured at Port Hudson, July 19, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Y. G. Jackson, Anderson's Brigade, captured at Gettysburgh, Pa., July 3, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. M. J. Smith, C. S. A., captured at Port Hudson, July 19, 1863.

Maj. D. W. Anderson, 44th Virginia Cavalry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Maj. J. H. Coldwell, 2d Kentucky Cavalry, captured at Shelbyville, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1863.

Maj. J. T. Carson, 12th Georgia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Maj. W. T. Emmett, 3d North Carolina Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Maj. J. C. Groce, of Gen. Wharton's Staff, captured at Natchez, Miss., Dec. 14, 1863.

Maj. Horace A. Higley, Gen. Bragg's Staff, captured at New-Lisbon, Ohio, July 26, 1863.

Maj. Chas. Henry, Hunter's Cavalry, captured at Stone River, Mo., Oct. 7, 1863.

Maj. E. A. Nash, 4th Georgia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Maj. L. J. Perkins, 50th Virginia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Maj. Geo. H. Smith, Gen. Wheeler's Staff, captured at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 5 1863.

Maj. E. J. Sanders, Saunders' Battery, captured at Aberdeen, Miss., Feb. 19, 1864.

Maj. T. Steele, 3d Kentucky Cavalry, captured at New-Lisbon, Ohio, July 26, 1863.

Maj. Thos. B. Weber, 2d Kentucky Cavalry, captured at New-Lisbon, Ohio, July 26, 1863.

Maj. J. M. Wilson, 7th Louisiana Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Maj. W. H. Manning, 6th Louisiana Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Maj. T. E. Upson, 1st Maryland Infantry, captured at Spottsylvania, Va., May 14, 1864.

Maj. F. F. Warley, 2d South Carolina Infantry, captured in Charleston Harbor, Sept. 4, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. W. L. Davidson, 7th North Carolina Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

AT PORT ROYAL

nothing of importance has transpired since my last dispatches. On the Fourth, the *Wabash*, *Vermont*, *New-Hampshire* and other naval vessels were decorated with bunting, and salutes were fired at sunrise, noon and sunset. The day was observed in a similar manner by the fleet off Charleston.

AT JACKSONVILLE

all is quiet. A short time since five torpedoes were taken from St. John's River, near the place where the *Harriet A. Weed* was blown up.

I inclose extracts taken from the Charleston papers of the 1st and 2d inst., and the Savannah papers of the 30th ult. WHIT.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 14.

During yesterday, 2,000 volunteers went into camp at Readville, and it is believed the number will reach 5,000 during the present week. As there is no lack of arms and equipments, this force will speedily be ready for service.

Turf Record—Fashion Course, L. I.

EXCITING MATCH BETWEEN CARDINAL AND MINNIE—CARDINAL THE WINNER IN FIVE HEATS.

The excellent trotting displayed by *Cardinal* on previous occasions, and the knowledge of the fact that he would be driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF, made him the favorite for a day or two previously, and at the Union Course on Wednesday, 100 to 80 was freely laid on him. The partisans of MINNIE were also numerous—as it was well known that her wealthy and liberal owner had agreed to make her a present to her trainer and driver, DAN MACE, if she won this, the third of her matches.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE—Thursday, July 14.—Match of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagon.

Hiram Woodruff named b. g. Cardinal	1	2	1	2	1
Dan Mace named s. m. Minnie	2	1	2	1	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	0:41½	1:22½	2:44½
Second Heat	0:40½	1:22	2:45
Third Heat	0:40	1:21	2:42¾
Fourth Heat	0:41	1:21	2:45
Fifth Heat	0:42½	1:22½	2:46½

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,

No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864.

Second-hand Safes—For Sale CHEAP FOR CASH, AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable, infallible onguent and floralia gloss for the hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Made and Imported before the late increase in duties, at less than present cost prices. FERRIS & SON, Boot Makers, No. 81 Nassau and No. 694 Broadway, next below 4th-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Ladies for the country, if you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

CAMERON—FREELAND.—On Wednesday, July 13, by Rev. John Thomson, D. D., JOHN L. CAMERON and MARY, daughter of John FREELAND, Esq., all of this City.

INGERSOLL—CLARKE.—On Wednesday, July 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 2 Bedford-place, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. Clement French, Pastor of Central Congregational Church, WILLIAM H. INGERSOLL, Esq., of New-York City, and ADELAIDE M. CLARKE, of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ New-Bedford papers please copy.

KITCHINGS—DISNEY.—On Tuesday, July 5, by Rev. C. W. Bolton, JNO. A. KITCHINGS and HENRIETTA C. DISNEY, daughter of Mr. Henry Disney, all of this City.

LACY—MANN.—At St. Pierre du Bois, Guernsey, by Rev. Casey Brock, on Wednesday, June 29, T. S. LACY, Esq., H. M. Bengal Medical Service, and JULIA DE LACY MANN, daughter of the late H. L. Routh, Esq., of this City.

SULLIVAN—FULLER.—At the American Embassy, Paris, on Tuesday, June 28, by Rev. A. R. Van Nest, D. D., JAMES SULLIVAN and CATHARINE A., daughter of Dudley B. Fuller, of New-York.

TREMAIN—GRIFFIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 14, by Rev. Wilbur Fisk Watkins, Mr. CHARLES S. TREMAIN and Miss MARY A. GRIFFIN. No cards.

WARREN—STODDARD.—On Monday, July 4, at the residence of Wm. A. Stoddard, Coventryville, N. Y., by Rev. E. W. Stoddard, SIMEON W. WARREN and SARAH A., only daughter of the late Deacon John Stoddard. No cards.

WEED—GELIN.—On Thursday, July 14, by Rev. Mr. Lafont, EDWIN P. WEED and Miss CELINE V. GELIN, daughter of Pierre Gelin, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ANNIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 14, FRANCIS EDWARD, only son of Charlotte and Edward Annin, aged 9 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 250 Clermont-av., on Saturday, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BULL.—On Thursday morning, July 14, at the residence of his brother Frederic, No. 170 West 21st-st., after a brief but painful illness, WILLIAM A. BULL, Esq.

Funeral service at the above place at 3½ o'clock P. M. this day, (Friday.) His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Milford, Conn., for interment, July 16.

BUTLER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 13, AMOS M. BUTLER, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Lexington-av., on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

CRAWFORD.—On Thursday morning, July 14, NATHANIEL CRAWFORD, aged 59 years, 2 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 67 Horatio-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

DODGE.—On Tuesday, July 12, of consumption, WILLIAM DODGE, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brothers, Samuel N. Dodge, George R. Dodge and Robert Dodge, and of his brother-in-law, Albert S. DeCamp, and family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Baptist Church, in Broome-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

DARLING.—On Tuesday, July 12, CLARENCE DARLING, son of William A. Darling, in the 18th year of his age, and a student of Yale College.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 9 East 41st-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

ENEAS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 14, JOSEPH EDWARD, twin son of Joseph and Sarah E. Eneas, aged 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Bedford-av.

HISCOX.—On Thursday, July 14, ELIZABETH VIOLETTA, wife of David Hiscox, aged 24 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Rebecca Davis, No. 115 East 31st-st., on Sunday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEVERICH.—At his late residence, in Southport, N. Y., on the evening of July 12, SAMUEL LEVERICH, formerly of Newtown, L. I., in the 73d year of his age.

LOWERRE.—At Cornwall, on Wednesday, July 13, EMILIE LOUISE, only child of Charles H. and Martha T. Lowerre, aged 8 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) the 15th inst., from her residence, No. 120 East 18th-st., at 1½ o'clock.

SMYTH.—At Astoria, on Wednesday, July 13, ANN JANE SMYTH, eldest daughter of Alexander and Eliza Smyth, aged 16 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Astoria, L. I.

☞ Ballymena (Ireland) *Observer* please copy.

STORM.—At Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, July 14, ROBERT ADRIANCE, son of Wm. Pierre and Susan M. Storm, aged 8 months and 26 days.

VAN ALST.—At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, July 14, GEORGE, infant son of John W. and Mary A. Van Alst, aged 5 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, July 14, Mrs. MARIA A. S. YOUNG, widow of the late John C. Young, aged 57 years and 5 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 429.—July 14, 1864.

12, 6, 66, 62, 41, 43, 5, 8, 56, 39, 25, 76, 59.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 430.—July 14, 1864.

73, 1, 46, 30, 32, 35, 21, 64, 62, 58, 45, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 333.—July 14, 1864.

27, 64, 38, 24, 3, 7, 21, 37, 68, 56, 49, 78, 69.

CLASS 334.—July 14, 1864.

43, 66, 14, 55, 22, 69, 38, 10, 45, 29, 27, 75.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY. WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED. Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE. FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS. Has information never before published. Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS. Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL. FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

A sure thing, warranted in every case. It cures Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, and is extensively used as a soothing syrup for children while teething, &c.

MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I. DEMAS, BARNES & CO. wholesale agents for New-York. Sold by all druggists.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES. Just received, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW NOVELS.

HAUNTED HEARTS. By the author of "The Lamplighter."

CUDJO'S CAVE.

CUDJO'S CAVE. Elegant, new and cheaper edition, with illustrated covers in colors.

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. By the author of "Cudjo's Cave." (Many of our best critics do not hesitate to call this the best of American novels.)

MARTIN MERRIVALE. By the author of "Neighbor Jackwood."

J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN OF $200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE. THE CELEBRATED TROPICAL BALSAM, PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO., Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist. ☜

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

CHAPTER II.

And he did many wonderful works, insomuch that his name was pronounced in many tongues.

And there came in unto him Judith, from the seaport of New-Bedford, who had been sick for many years, and after some days her pains were gone, she slept soundly, and did rejoice in eating her food.

And Asa, from those which are called Quakers in the great City of Philadelphia, wrote an epistle saying "O! Drake, accept thou this money, which is called Greenback and hath the picture of Abraham thy friend on one end—for verily, I was weak, exhausted and despondent, I ate but little and suffered many pains, and thy Plantation Bitters gave me health, likened only unto the vigor of youth."

And upon such as were afflicted with Liver Complaint, with Sour Stomach, with General Debility, and Dyspeptic pains, in all parts of the land, did these Bitters produce astonishing cures.

But some unbelievers existed—and some croakers arose—those whose occupation was gone—and they said many malicious things, and trumpeted their dying sorrows through many papers.

Then Abraham came the closer unto Drake and said: "This reminds me of a story, which is to say, boys always stone the best trees. Be of good cheer. Once in Sangamon County even I was bilious"—but the bursting of a shell from the direction of Petersburgh, caused Abraham to travel a little fast, and he only said "Send me a bottle of Plantation Bitters for I have not time to wait;" so we have lost his story.

But Drake flourisheth like a green bay tree—the rocks bear witness to his skill, and the fences proclaim his works, so that those who run may read, and none need suffer who will use the Plantation Bitters.

And the multitude with one voice said: "Explain unto us the Delphic meaning of S. T. 1860. X." But because of the many people his voice could not be heard, and he promised to explain all in his next Epistle which will be Chapter III.

And the crowd departed, each with a bottle of Bitters in their hands.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP. NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

No. 816 BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN.
$1,000,000,
COUPON BONDS.
KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.
Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
FOR
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,
Issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium PER BOND, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.
THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock.

The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.

The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 33-257ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.
By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.
U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.
VERMILYE & CO.

THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.
CAPITAL..........120,000 SHARES.
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.
TRUSTEES.
JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
PRESIDENT.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS.
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY.
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS,
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.
Mines, the celebrated Bobtail, Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold.
Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription.
Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.
Printed prospectus, showing the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.
OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)
The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.
The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.
The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.
The rights to subscribe may be assigned.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK on Saturday, the 25th day June, 1864:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts and United States Stocks and Loan Certificates		$3,759,949 11
Overdrafts		
Due from Banks		114,778 63
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$160,000	
Due from Brokers	60,000	
Real Estate		100,853 17
Specie		173,716 82
Cash items, viz.: Items received on deposit the day previous		980,145 20
Stocks		663,500 00
Bonds and Mortgages		—— —
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes		—— —
Bills of Suspended Banks	$—— —	
Loss and Expense account		8,675 97
Total		$5,799,818 90

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,500,000 00
Circulation Registered	$431,300	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$431,300	
Less Notes on hand	112,850—	318,450 00
Profits		150,721 41
Due to Banks		1,457,059 63
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		2,176,823 34
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		—— —
Due Depositors, on demand		—— —
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		2,565 12
Total		$5,799,618 90

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
A. V. STOUT, President,
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 13th day of July, 1864.
W. H. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage, (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.
The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of 100 miles, for several years. The debt on this 100 miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of 144 miles of road. The contract for building the extension of 44 miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.
The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.
$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by Stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.
For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 18 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this company, held at this office on Tuesday, the seventh day of June, 1864, in pursuance of a notice previously given, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz:

HENRY GRINNELL,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
CALEB BARSTOW,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDMUND PENFOLD,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
HANSON K. CORNING,	HENRY DAVIS,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	THEO. POLHEMUS, JR.,
THOMAS MONAHAN,	HEN. G. EILSHEMIUS,
ALBERT WARD,	WM. E. SHEPARD,
CHARLES EASTON,	LOTHROP L. STURGES,
LOUIS LORUT,	WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,	GEORGE F. THOMAS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
THOMAS SCOTT,	J. MILTON SMITH,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	WILLIAM POST,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	SAML. B. CALDWELL,
DANIEL G. BACON,	G. K. SHERIDAN,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,	S. H. CONDICT.
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,	

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously reëlected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Board of Directors, held the 22d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
JAMES BUCHAN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
We will receive bids for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) twenty-year 7 per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the State of Kansas, to be opened at our office on the 20th inst., at noon. Principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The entire debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, ($248,000,) and is, by Constitution, limited to one million dollars. These Bonds may, therefore, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.
For further particulars inquire at our office.
EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12 1864. No. 8 Broad-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
JULY INTEREST, 1864.
Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.
Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.
ASSETS..........$1,023,668 64
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 14, 1864.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION— No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—New-York, July 13, 1864.—Interest for the six months ending 30th ult. on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.
Interest not drawn will be credited as principal and draw interest from July 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits received to the 11th of July will draw interest from the 1st July.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS D. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 Third-avenue.
CHANGE OF HOURS.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th of July, the bank will be open for the receipt and the payment of deposits from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. daily, and from 5 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Per order,
THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres't.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 18. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily. Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made before the 21st of July, draw interest from the 1st of July.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE HYGIENIC INSTITUTE IS a good place to board in Summer. Diet free from grease, saleratus, and other injurious compounds; rooms cool; location near St. John's Park; baths and home amusements. If you wish to escape disease and live healthfully, secure rooms here. Terms from $6 to $20 per week. MILLER & BROWNING.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMily, for a gentleman, wife and one child, 7 years old; three rooms required; would prefer to furnish, with exception of carpets. Any family wishing to reduce their expenses, this would be a good opportunity. No boarding-house keepers need answer. Location preferred between 11th and 47th sts. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, for one week, J., Box No. 2,669 Post-office.

WANTED—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in a private family, for three persons who wish a permanent home; board must be moderate; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., G. S H., Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with a furnished or unfurnished room, with or without board; also, a parlor, in a private family. Inquire at No. 96 West 27th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.— This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN find a pleasant home for the Summer, within four miles of Long Branch. Address L. M. O., Station D.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyances, take care of baggage, &c.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS' POINT, LONG Island, on Long Island Sound, 1½ hour's sail, per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Hop every Saturday night.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, AT GREENPORT, L. I., is now open for the reception of guests. Address A. SMITH, Greenport, L. I.

A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, WILLING to adopt a four-week's-old nice little girl, will have the kindness to address a note to MARY, Box No. 153 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations amount to the sum of $341,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.
The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.
GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.
CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864..........68,078 62
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.
A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been this day declared by the Trustees, out of the net earnings of the month of June, 1864, payable on the 20th July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, 59 Exchange-place, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 470 BROADWAY.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. payable on demand.
JULY 12, 1864. T. F. JEREMEAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.
By order. D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 14.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.
By order of the Board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 8, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.
Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 18th of July, 1864.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.
Transfer Books closed until that date.
J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 Broadway, N. Y., July 14, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

EBERVALE COAL COMPANY.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, on July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 5 to 16.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864. G. LEE STOUT, Treas.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1864. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent, (free of Government Tax,) payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., June 29, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., without tax, payable on and after the 5th prox.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.
This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.
Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.
Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.
This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE ISLAND OIL COMpany has this day declared a dividend of one per cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 20th inst.
JOHN SILSBY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864. No. 36 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a-half per Cent. free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.
JULY 13, 1864. H. C. BEACH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN
(Marine)
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 William-street,
NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE IN LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.

Authorized Capital	$5,000,000
Cash Capital and Surplus	2,052,253
Assets, Jan. 1, 1864	2,902,145
Dividend paid Policy Holders and Stockholders to date	3,275,000

A LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT IN LIEU OF SCRIP DIVIDEND allowed to those who prefer it at the inception of the risk.
Losses adjusted and paid in London on shipments to Europe.
Losses also paid in gold when the premium is paid in gold.

DIRECTORS:
W. C. Pickersgill, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., New-York, and of Fielden Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
William H. Guion, of Williams & Guion, New-York, and of Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Samuel D. Babcock, of Babcock Bros. & Co., New-York, and of B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, and of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, and Liverpool.
N. Chandler of J. Munroe & Co., New-York and Paris.
George W. Hennings, of Hennings & Gosling, New-York and of Hennings, Gosling & Co., Liverpool.
W. Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., N. Y.
Henry F. Spaulding, of Spaulding Hunt & Co., New-York.
John L. Aspinwall, New-York.
John Allen, New-York.
James Benkard, of Benkard & Hutton, New-York.
Gustavus Kutter, of Loeschigh Wesendock & Co., N. Y.
L. H. Brigham.
John A. Mecke, New-York.
John R. Gardner, New-York.
Wm. M. Evarts, of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, N. Y.
Robert Spedding, of Henry A. Swift & Co., New-York.
J. B. Johnston, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., N. Y.
Frederick C. Gebhard, of Schuchardt & Gebhard, N. Y.
Samuel B. Caldwell, of Caldwell & Morris, New-York.
Wilson G. Hunt.
John J. Crane, of Bucklin & Crane, New-York.
J. Pierpont Morgan, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., N. Y.
George W. Bee, of Williams, Bee & Co., New-York.
William Wright, of R. L. Maitland & Co., New-York.
Emil Heinemann, of Heineman & Payson, New-York.
Thomas Slocomb, New-York.
George A. Phelps, Jr., of Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., N. Y.
M. A. Sorchan, of Sorchan, Allien & Diggelmann, N. Y.
Douglas Robinson, of Robinson & Cox, New-York.
Edward Von Der Heydt, of J. W. Schmidt & Co., N. Y.
David P. Sellar, of Dennistoun & Co., New-York, of Dennistoun, Cross & Co., London.
Charles G. Landon, New-York.
RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President. ALEXANDER MACKAY, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO
City Bank of London, London.
Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
Messrs. Fielden Brothers & Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
Consolidated Bank, Manchester.
Messrs. J. F. Jamieson & Co., Glasgow.
Rougemont De Lowenberg, Esq., Paris.
Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Paris.
William Iselin, Esq., Havre.
Michiels Loos, Esq., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Louis Lemme & Co., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Berenberg, Gossler & Co., Hamburg.
Messrs. Van Eeghen & Co., Amsterdam.
Messrs. Carl F. Plump & Co., Bremen.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.
This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,	R. M. VAIL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship existing in the firm name of ABBATT & RATHBUN has been dissolved by the death of Milton G. Rathbun, one of the members of said firm.
DATED July 2, 1864.
AGNES ALICE ABBATT, Surviving General Partner.
ALEXANDER STOBO, Special Partner.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by and between the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York in such case made and provided. The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is ABBATT & MOORE.
The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of manufacturing and buying and selling clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and all things appertaining thereto.
Agnes Alice Abbatt, who resides in the town of Westchester, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and Washington Irving Moore, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, are the only general partners; and Alexander Stobo, who resides in the Town of Weehawken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, is the only special partner.
The said Alexander Stobo, the said special partner, has actually contributed in cash, as capital to the common stock of said partnership, the sum of $15,000. The period at which said partnership is to commence is the 2d day of July, 1864, and the period at which it is to terminate is the 30th day of June, 1867.
DATED July 2, 1864.
AGNES ALICE ABBATT.
WASHINGTON I. MOORE.
ALEXANDER STOBO.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TOMES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS TOMES having retired from the firm.
FRANCIS TOMES,
BENJAMIN TOMES,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864. ROBERT C. MELVAIN.
The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore carried on, (at No. 6 Maiden-lane by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,) at the same place, under the firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.
BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864. CHARLES H. TOMES.

MR. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864. GARNER & CO.

FOX LATHE.
Wanted, a good second-hand fox lathe, and a good hand to work it. Also, a smart boy, who has served some time at brass moulding. Address Box No. 435 Brooklyn Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE
AT PHILADELPHIA.
By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the
STEAMSHIP WHARF, ABOVE VINE-ST.,
ON TUESDAY, July 26, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, M.
THE STEAMER DONEGAL.
Formerly Austin; was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1860, by the well-known builders, Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth.
The DONEGAL is built of iron, in the most approved manner; has water-tight compartments, side wheels; her dimensions are, length, 198 feet, beam, 34 feet; depth, 16 feet, 6 inches; measures about 1,070 tons; the engines are in good order, and engineer's department well found; has large between-deck, good cabin accommodations, large carrying capacity, and having been built for the Texas and New-Orleans trade, is fast, and of light draft of water, and particularly well adapted for transport services.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 15, AT 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, large marble-top and other counters, scales, meat-racks, benches, blocks, ice-box, desks, shelving, saloon marble-top tables, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A large assortment of good furniture, carpets, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 12TH INST., A wallet containing the following described bills: Acceptance of Clark, Sumner & Co., draft on W. B. Grant & Sons, $1,993 24, due Sept. 22, 1864; acceptance of Clark, Sumner & Co., draft on Anthony & Davis, $186 18, due Sept. 28, 1864; acceptance of Clark, Sumner & Co., draft on Wilson & Watson, $1,498 69, due Oct. 6, 1864; sight draft on Harding, Hammill & Co., for $828. All payable to the order of the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The above reward will be paid on delivery at the bank.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Cammann & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST—JULY 13, 1864, IN THE EVENING, BEtween the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, in going from Robinson-st. to the Jersey City ferry, on the boat or in one of the cars going to Claremont, a roll of BILLS, principally 1's, 2's and 5's in greenbacks. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 235 Greenwich-st., care of Dr. Asher Atkinson.

LOST.—LOST A BILL OF EXCHANGE, FIRST, second and third, for 1,250 francs, drawn New-York, July 12, by Messrs. Ballin & Sander, three months' date, order F. A. Arming, on J. S. Ballin & Co., Paris. Payment has been stopped. The finder will please deliver to DELMONICO'S, 14th-st. and 5th-av. He will be rewarded.

FOUND—ON THE 14TH INST., A BUNCH OF very large KEYS. The owner can recover the same by paying expenses and leaving a proper reward for the finder at the office of this paper.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times, Jan. 12, 1864.*—The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 20 CENTRE-ST., BEtween Chambers and Reade sts., can be consulted with confidence on diseases of a private character. A practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in the hospitals of New-York and London, enables him to treat with success nervous and general debility. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured, or no charge. N. B.—See Dr. Cobbett's diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent, by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

ANASTOMOTIC—A SAFE, SPEEDY AND REliable remedy for all diseases incident to the dawning of womanhood, the age of maternity, and the change of life; sent by return mail on receipt of $1. Address Dr. J. N. SHERWOOD, Box No. 5,028, N. Y. Post-office.

FITZMAURICE'S CELEBRATED HORSE POWDERS, for colds, coughs, influenza and sore throat. Also, IODINE OINTMENT, for sprains, bruises, &c. Certain cure. To be had at 69 4th-av., near 10th-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of this City, with a good presence, and a kind and loving heart, middle-aged but never married, of unexceptionable habits, Christian principles, culture, some property, and high social standing, desires to correspond, sincerely, with some amiable lady, between 25 and 40, with ample possessions, of refinement and respectability, in view of matrimony. Sincere communications addressed to HENRY DELANCY, New-York Post-office, will be treated honorably and confidentially.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4,500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1⅛-inch nozzle averaging from 240 to 275 feet, and two streams from a ¾-inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam, under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture. Upon the award being made, the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the under-named arsenals viz.:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the *new* pattern sets to be seen at the arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.: The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge-box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap: the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather*, of *mixed tannage oak finish*, and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for, except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 13th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts, without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz.: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverance at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—.

[Seal.]
Witness. [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1864, which is in the words following, to wit:

"An Act to Authorize the Establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to unite with the General Post-office Department of the Empire of Brazil, or such officer of the Government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that Government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac River, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate port or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That the expense of the service shall be divided between the two Governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil; *Provided*, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accepted by him within the limit as aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract; *And provided further*, That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the 1st day of September, 1865; and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster-General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General; that the two Governments shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent, to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the regular performance of the service according to contract; and that the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the mail steamships employed in the service authorized by this act shall be exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues at the port of departure and arrival in the United States; *Provided*, That a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the Government of Brazil.

Approved May 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 1st day of October, 1864, for conveying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round voyages *per annum* between a port of the United States north of the Potomac River and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the 1st day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

Bidders must designate the United States port of departure and arrival, and may, at their option, propose to embrace additional intermediate ports at which the steamships shall touch on their outward or homeward passages, to deliver and receive mails.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing a passage, each way, between the United States port of departure and arrival at Rio de Janeiro, and should be accompanied by a map or diagram of the route, showing the intermediate ports at which the steamships are to call to deliver and receive mails. Schedules of the sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port, as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, should also accompany each bid; such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Post Departments of the respective countries, and to alteration by said Departments from time to time, as the interest of the proposed international postal service may require.

The steamships offered for this service must be American steamers of the first-class, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all respects to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved May 28, 1864, and must be properly guaranteed, with a satisfactory testimonial that the guarantors are men of property, and abundantly able to make good their guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposal.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of the bids will be determined by the Postmaster-General as soon as practicable after the time limited for their reception; but no proposal can be accepted by this Department unless the bidder is also accepted by the Government of Brazil, as provided for in the aforesaid act. And in case of such joint acceptance, distinct and separate contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with each Government, containing similar provisions, each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of subsidy to be paid for the service.

Proposals should be sent, under seal, to the "First Assistant Postmaster-General," "Foreign Desk," with the words "*Mail Proposals*,"—"*Foreign Mails*" written on the face of the address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the first day of October next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

NOTE.—This Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries; but it is probable that by the first of October next, the limit fixed for the reception of proposals under this advertisement, certain information on that subject will have been received. When received it will be made public. M. B.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Woolen Gray Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre.)

Woolen Stockings, made with fashioned toes without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) the *quantity*, and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement *will not be received*.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and bids must be indorsed with the name of the article bid for.

G. H. GROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPENING IN PHILADELPHIA.

An energetic business man having $1,000 may buy out a newspaper establishment of twelve years' standing, and doing a good business. Reason for selling, "going West." Apply to-day to S. ASHTON, at the Western Hotel, New-York, or by letter to the same, No. 126 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

$5,000.—PARTNER, WITH THIS AMOUNT, wanted, to take an interest in a valuable slate quarry in successful operation at Slatington, Penn. Best quality of school slate, roofing and mantle slate now being furnished from this quarry, the supply of which is inexhaustible. The present opportunity for making money is one seldom met with. For particulars address

WILLIAM L. HUGHES,
Slatington, Lehigh County, Penn.

FOR SALE.—ENTIRE PATENT RIGHT FOR Crawford's Improved Revolving Flower Stand. All Horticulturists recommend it as the greatest improvement for domestic gardening. SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—$3,000—IN A PROFITABLE, long established cash business. A good opening for a smart man. References given and required. Address, for three days, FINANCE, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, }
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE. }

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,165	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, BROOKING .... Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, PROWSE .... Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY .... July 16
ETNA .... SATURDAY .... July 23
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY .... July 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

COSTA RICA, (new,)
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on

SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship

EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, August 6.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship

ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPERS' HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST; by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,

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Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,

IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train at 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at 30th-st., New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Milton. Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLYER will leave pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 A. M., Newburgh 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25, arriving at New-York, 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves:

Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—One of the following splendid first-class steamers, viz., CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS, NORTHERN LIGHT, IRON CITY, TRAVELER, METEOR, IRONSIDES, LAC LA BELLE and PEWABIE, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock P. M. each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Mich., on the following days at 2 o'clock P. M. through the months of July and August, making grand excursion trips to the many points of interest on the great inland seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 1,000 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Marie's.

The many and extensive mines of iron and copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of silver, lead, wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate, renders the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attractions to the capitalist, the student and the pleasure-seeker or the invalid.

The above-named steamers are elegantly fitted up with large airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers. Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from eight to ten days.

Rooms secured, and further information obtained, by application to

R. HANNA & CO., }
GARRETSON, HOWE & CO., } Cleveland, Ohio.
HUSSEY & McBRIDE. }
S. P. BRADY & CO., }
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TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

RIDDLES' GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges STELLA and GERALDINE, a large steamer with saloons, also small steamers for picnics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE BARGES HARVEST HOME and RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well and other groves to let. Excursion office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

H. B. CROSSETT.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

A horizontal engine, 16 inch cylinder by four feet stroke, in good order, with boilers, pipes, &c. Also, engines of other sizes. Apply to

C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.

Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

MACHINERY.—PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and portable steam sawmills for sale; also, second-hand steam engines bought and sold by WM. MONTGOMERY, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FACE LATHE; SWINGS eight feet. Also a six-horse oscillating engine, in good order. Apply at Clinton Foundry, No 239 Cherry-st.

H. WATERMAN.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO PLAIN CYLINDER boilers 33x2½ feet and four plain cylinder boilers 4 x2½ feet. Engines, boilers and machinery bought and sold.

JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

Of the Gorgeous Pantomime of

MAZULM;

OR

THE NIGHT OWL.

It will be presented every AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

The celebrated comic Pantomimist—TONY DENIER, CLOWN, Mr. C. K. FOX and Mr. GEO. DAVENPORT, will appear, together with the attractive

CORPS DE BALLET,

under the direction of Mons. GROSSE, late MAITRE DU BALLET of the RAVEL TROUPE.

The graceful and elegant MLLE. ERNESTINE, in her

BEAUTIFUL DANCES.

MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, the celebrated ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

NASON'S NEW PATENT VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, will be in operation, driving and diffusing through the Lecture Room and Museum 30,000 FEET OF PURE COOL AIR PER MINUTE.

ON SATURDAY, July 16,

will be exhibited, for the first time in America, a

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

CALLED

L'ORCHESTRION,

possessing the power and tone of a

FULL ORCHESTRA,

together with the capabilities of a

CHURCH ORGAN.

The following music is executed by this

WONDERFUL INVENTION.

L'Ouverture du Freyschutz.
L'Ouverture de Norma.
Fantaisie sur les Huguenots.
L'Ouverture de Guillaume Tell.
L'Ouverture des Huguenots.
Les Pelerins au bord du Rhin, Valse.

Herr Krueger will be in attendance at each Performance.

It will be exhibited every morning at 11, and at 1½, 4½, and 9½ P. M.

To be seen at all hours.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,

BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!

FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES,

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF FALLON'S STEREOPTICON AT IRVING HALL, pronounced by the public and the press the most wonderful exhibition of the age. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, the most attractive programme of the season,

VIEWS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

English Views.	French Views.
Irish Views,	American Views,
German Views.	Local Views.

Portraits of our Generals; exquisite Statuary.

Tickets 25 cents.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

IN THE

ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits 10
United States to Veterans 15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured for three years from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims, also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 2 Park-place.

A CARD.—SEVEN SUBSTITUTES (MINORS) already accepted for three years, will exempt principals enrolled or drafted. Inquire of WESTBROOK & OSBORNE, counselors-at-law, No. 195 Broadway.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.—A LECTURE BEFORE THE "International Business and Commercial College Association," will be delivered THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Commercial College Rooms of Messrs. Bryant, Stratton & Packard, No. 937 Broadway, by Mr. E. G. FOLSOM, of Albany. Subject: *The True Basis of Commercial Ethics*. The public are invited.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

Who will appear this and every evening as MARIE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA.

In the celebrated dramatic romance in five tableaux, entitled the

SEA OF ICE,

WHICH HAS BEEN FOR SOME TIME IN PREPARATION, AND NOW PRODUCED FOR THE FIFTH TIME AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT, WITH APPROPRIATE SCENERY,

COSTUMES,

APPOINTMENTS,

and the Original Music (composed by J. P. Cooke,) under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

MARIE DE LASCOURS, afterwards Ogarita,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

Supported by the following talented company: L. R. Shewell, Chas. Peters, J. F. Hagan, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, E. B. Holmes, &c., &c., Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Skerrett, &c., &c.

ACT I.—DECK OF THE SHIP "URANIA."
ACT II.—SEA OF ICE IN THE POLAR REGIONS.
A LAPSE OF FIFTEEN YEARS.
ACT III.—THE COAST OF MEXICO.
ACT IV.—HOTEL DE THERINGE IN PARIS.
ACT V.—PALACE OF DEL MONTE IN PARIS.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

FRIDAY.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE

OF

THE NEW PLAY.

The eminent artiste,

MISS AVONIA JONES,

in Fillmore's justly celebrated and highly attractive play,

THE WINNING SUIT.

NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS.

And the following brilliant distribution:

Don Pedro	Mr. Charles Fisher
Count Roderic	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Josef	Mr. George Holland
Don Alphonso, King of Castile	Mr. Norton
Capt. Sebastian	Mr. Daly
Villa Nova	Mr. Williamson
Capt. Alves	Mr. Pope
Juan	Mr. Browne

Soldiers, Attendants, Pages, &c.

Orelia	Miss Avonia Jones
Francesca	Miss Ione Burke

(with the favorite Spanish song, La Colasa.)

Hostess	Mrs. John Sefton

SATURDAY—LAST NIGHT

of the great play,

THE WINNING SUIT.

MONDAY—ROMEO AND JULIET.

Juliet .... Miss Avonia Jones

Commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress .... Mrs. John Wood

SECOND WEEK
of the
ENGLISH OPERA.

In which appear

MADAME COMTE BORCHARD,
MR. WM. CASTLE,
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,

together with a

POWERFUL COMPANY AND CHORUS,

whose performances nightly elicit the most rapturous applause from

FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,

July 15 and 16,

fifth night of Auber's Grand Opera of

FRA DIAVOLO.

Zerlina	Mme Comte Borchard
Lady Allcash	Miss Louisa Myers
Fra Diavolo	Mr. W. Castle
Lorenzo (his first appearance)	Mr. Walter Birch
Lord Allcash (first time)	Mr. J. W. Neal
Beppo	Mr. S. C. Campbell
Giacomo	Mr. Warren White
Matteo	Mr. J. Clark

CONDUCTOR .... MR. ANTHONY REIFF
MANAGER OF OPERA .... MR. B. A. BAKER

In preparation, Balfe's beautiful Opera,

THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

Doors open at 7½; the Opera will commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway and Broome sts.

Manager .... Geo. Wood

GENUINE SUCCESS

The Young, Beautiful and Accomplished Actress,

MISS HELEN WESTERN,

received with unbounded enthusiasm.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 15,

the Military Drama, in three acts, of the

FRENCH SPY,
OR THE FALL OF ALGIERS.

MISS WESTERN in THREE CHARACTERS.

To be followed by the protean farce of a

DEVILISH GOOD JOKE.

in which MISS WESTERN sustains SIX CHARACTERS, SONG and DANCE, supported by an efficient company.

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN IN REHEARSAL,
MISS WESTERN as DON CÆSAR.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS

"They are unsurpassed for volume and sweetness of tone, elasticity of touch and durability; they are perfect and superior to any others made in this country, &c., &c."—Testimonial of the most celebrated artists. Warranted for six years. Warerooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON.

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. (See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.) Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—J. PIRSSON respectfully informs his old customers and friends that he has opened a PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM at No. 25 Howard st., where, in addition to his new pianos he will repair, exchange, buy and sell second-hand pianos.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS WITH patent improvements, found in no others, giving wonderful power and sweetness of tone. Also, pianos and melodeons. G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $200 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

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THE RAID.

Continued from the First Page.

dom and starvation was nearly as bad as being a prisoner.

He still kept in the woods, however, and soon saw two men moving toward him, carrying large bundles of hay. He walked up to them and asked what they were doing with hay in the woods, when one of them replied, "We have hid our horses in the woods to keep them out of the hands of the d—d rebels, and we are going to feed them." This reply was a sufficient indication of their sentiments, and he immediately made known to them the circumstances of his presence in the woods, and who he was. They greeted him most kindly, and cordially dropped their hay and conducted him by a secluded route to a farm-house, where he was most kindly treated and hospitably received by the family. Being in a neighborhood surrounded by rebel sympathizers, and some of the rebel scouts still prowling around apparently watching for him, his whereabout was kept a profound secret by his loyal host, who, on Wednesday, set about devising means of getting him to the city. This he accomplished, and at midnight, last night, a carriage went out from the city and returned with the General—feeling, as he expressed himself, more free than ever he had before felt in his life.

The name of the gallant and patriotic Maryland farmer is at present withheld, for the reason that he has reason to fear rebel retribution, should any more of the highwaymen of HARRY GILMORE be still in the neighborhood.

The General is preparing to leave this morning again for Philadelphia, to join his family at York, Penn., where he will spend a few weeks to recuperate his shattered health.

Further Particulars of the Escape of Gen. Franklin.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14, 1864.

I came up to Washington from Baltimore this morning in the 9 o'clock train; the first trip of the cars to Washington since the rebels made their appearance at Beltsville. Previous to leaving Baltimore I had the pleasure of shaking hands with Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN, who was at the time lying in bed in his room at Barnum's Hotel, and who kindly furnished me with the following particulars of his capture and escape.

The General had taken the way train for Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. from Baltimore, and although hearing of the damage done to the Northern Central Railroad, feeling assured that the rebels would make the attempt to tap the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, still he supposed that the Directors of the railroad possessed more information in regard to the safety of the train than was possessed by him, and he embarked. Near Magnolia the train was captured by the rebel raiders under Maj. GILMORE. As soon as Gen. FRANKLIN saw how matters stood, he thought he should escape, being dressed in citizen's clothes; but, as he looked toward the rear door of the car, he saw a rebel standing there as a guard, whom he afterward learned to be Capt. OWENS, who was holding the door to prevent any one from leaving the car. Maj. GILMORE soon came up, and entered, as if in quest of some one in particular. A Lieutenant-Colonel, who was sick, sat in the seat fronting FRANKLIN, and of him Maj. GILMORE inquired if he was Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN. The Colonel replied he was not, but GILMORE, doubting his word, demanded to see his papers, which, on being shown him, he returned, apparently satisfied. Turning to FRANKLIN, GILMORE inquired his name. FRANKLIN replied, I am he; but added, you should not arrest me; I am disabled; besides, I am in citizen's clothes and not on duty. GILMORE then said: "Well, come along, General, I will take the risk." FRANKLIN then left the cars, and was handed over to Capt. OWENS for safe keeping, while the train was being examined. The General states that he thinks it was a young man about twenty-two years old, rather short and stout, who informed the rebels who he was, for the very moment the train was stopped the General noticed him leave the cars, and immediately after mingling with the rebels. The fire of the burning cars attracted the attention of a gentleman who lived near by, and who came down in his buggy to see what was the matter. The buggy was appropriated by the rebels for Gen. FRANKLIN, who in an hour after his capture was on the road to Towsontown with an escort. I might here state that none of his staff officers were captured, none being with him. He had just returned from a visit to Gen. GRANT, and was on thirty days' leave of absence. At Towsontown the party halted and took some refreshment; but the rebels, hearing of the closeness of some Union cavalry, moved on down the Reistertown road and encamped for the night, between the former place and Randallstown, on Mr. OLIVER's farm. For a lodging place, they squatted in the corner of a wheat-field near the road. Two sentries and Capt. OWENS guarded Gen. FRANKLIN. The latter, complaining of being tired and weak, lay down and pretended to fall asleep. Soon one of the sentries dropped down by his side. Morpheus claimed him, and in a few moments the remaining sentry fell on his post asleep. Capt. OWENS, who was on the other side of one of the sentries had been asleep for some time. FRANKLIN raised himself up, and saw that the motion created no alarm. He then got up on his feet and walked off to where the buggy was standing, and walking slowly out to the road passed all the guards, who were asleep. Reaching the road, he ran as fast as possible to the woods, some distance back, and wandering through, reached an opening where thick brush covered the ground. Burrowing a place out in the thickest of the thicket, he laid down and remained there all day on Tuesday. During the day, he could plainly hear the rebels relieving their pickets and conversing with each other. On Tuesday night he rose from his hiding-place and walked cautiously away. He had not walked far before he saw a house, and although very hungry, he was afraid to enter, but on arriving at the next house he determined to try to get something to eat, and also to find out the location of the country but before entering he saw two men leave the house and go to the barn, whence they soon emerged, with their arms filled with hay, and made off toward the woods. The General concluded that they were Unionists and had hid their horses in the woods to prevent capture. On making his situation known to them, he was most kindly cared for, and on Wednesday one of the farmers rode to Baltimore and informed the military authorities there where he was. They immediately sent a squadron of cavalry to escort him back, and he arrived early this morning in Baltimore. He took the steamer for Havre de Grace at 10 this morning on his way home. It is said that GILMORE was terribly enraged when he found out that his important prisoner had escaped, and swore he would shoot the guard; but the General thinks that he did not carry his threat into execution.

The Capture of Gen. Franklin—A Correct Account.

As the version of Lieut.-Col. MITCHELL's account of the capture of Gen. FRANKLIN, sent by a correspondent to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and copied yesterday morning into the TIMES, contains several annoying errors, Lieut.-Col. MITCHELL has furnished us with the following account, which he states is correct in every particular. He says: I was in the 8:40 train from Baltimore, and occupied a seat directly in front of Major-Gen. FRANKLIN, with whom he entered into conversation. About half a mile north of Gunpowder Creek the train was stopped by the rebels, a party of whom entered the cars and captured all the officers, excepting Major-Gen. FRANKLIN, who was dressed in plain citizen's clothes. When they ordered me to leave the car, I pretended to be too weak to move, and was permitted to remain. About fifteen minutes afterward Major HARRY GILMORE, commanding the rebels, entered the cars, came to me, and asked me if I was Gen. FRANKLIN? I told him I was not. He requested me to produce my papers, showing who I was, which I did. Leaving me he then turned to Gen. FRANKLIN, and asked, "What is your name, sir?" The General replied, "I am the person you are looking for—I am Gen. FRANKLIN." GILMORE replied, "I am very happy to hear it; you are my prisoner." Gen. FRANKLIN said, "I am disabled and cannot march with you." GILMORE inquired in what manner he was disabled, and FRANKLIN replied that he had been wounded, and was still suffering from the effects of his wound. To this GILMORE replied, "I will get a horse for you, sir; you must come with me." He took him out of the cars, seized a horse and buggy belonging to a citizen, and the General was carried off a prisoner.

I have conversed with several passengers who were on the train at the time, and whose opportunities of observation were better than mine, and they generally stated that the presence of the General in the train was betrayed by female rebel sympathizers who were on the train and recognized him. Some of the passengers told me that two sisters of Maj. GILMORE were on the train, and that it was they who pointed Gen. FRANKLIN out. Whether sisters or not, one of the passengers stated that when GILMORE entered the car where they were sitting, they rushed forward to meet him, flung their arms round his neck, almost smothered him with kisses, and gave every evidence of delight at seeing him.

Gen. Franklin at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 14.

Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening, and leaves for New-York at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, arriving there about 9 o'clock A. M. He will proceed thence directly to Portland, Me.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

A Connected Narrative of Events—The Battle of the Monocacy—Defeat of our Forces—A Panic in Baltimore—Preparations for Resistance—Burning the Governor's Residence—Destruction of Bridges, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

The rebel raid, which was looked upon as being too insignificant to require serious attention, has exceeded all others in magnificent daring. Judging from the results so far, it is a greater achievement than HUNTER's. They are at the very doors of two cities, fortified as strongly, perhaps, as engineering skill could devise, destroying property in the outskirts with perfect impunity, regardless, apparently, of any force we can send against them. No one seems to know anything of their total strength, except WALLACE, who soon found out they had enough of men to whip him and some to spare. Beyond that everything is guesswork.

Reports come in so thick and fast to headquarters and the principal hotels, concerning the imaginary movements of rebels, that one is kept in a continual state of intense excitement day and night. The thermometer being 100 degrees in the shade, there is not much chance for a war correspondent to keep cool in the pursuit of knowledge. Generals and Aids are constantly listening to tales of the whereabouts of the rebels, from parties whose reliability is beyond questioning, and who solemnly affirm they number respectfully from two thousand, (that is the last) to one hundred and fifty thousand. One old gentleman, of the religious persuasion called Quakers, who lives about a mile from the city proper, and is greatly exercised in mind for fear of losing his valuables, places their numbers at even a higher figure, and expects them to arrive and take possession of his goods and chattels every moment. Many assert it is not the intention of the rebels to take Baltimore or Washington, as that would only raise up again a powerful army from the North to retake those places. My own opinion is, should they ever get a chance they would willingly resign their former plans for the consummation of such a grand result, and let the North come on; however, to all appearances there is no danger of either place falling into their hands.

I will endeavor as near as possible to give you a connected statement of the prominent incidents and occurrences which have taken place from Saturday to the present time. The train destroyed yesterday, having the mail, my correspondence was burnt with the rest.

It is a well-known fact that Gen. WALLACE fell back from Frederick on Friday, and assumed a defensive position at Monocacy Junction, on this side of the river, (if river it can be called,) three and a half miles from Frederick. The position was well taken and the ground was admirable for open warfare. The troops forming RICKETTS' Division were assigned to the left of the railroad crossing the Baltimore pike, with their front resting on the Buckeystown road, while the remaining portion of Gen. WALLACE's forces were posted to the right of the railroad, and to Gen. TYLER, with a small force, the duty of defending the drawbridge crossing the Monocacy, was given.

BATTLE OF THE MONOCACY.

On Saturday morning the rebels commenced advancing with cavalry, feeling our lines, but were promptly repelled, and fell back on their infantry supports. The rebels then brought forward a battery, and obtaining a good position, threw shells to the right of our line, with little effect. In front of our left the enemy threw out infantry skirmishers, after their cavalry had been driven in, and both skirmish lines became engaged by 9 A. M.

The engagement soon became general, the enemy, during its progress, developing stronger lines in our front, and bringing forward an additional battery, which they succeeded in planting in a position to enfilade our line on the left. At this time the right was only subject to occasional skirmishing, the rebels having apparently massed their principal force over in front of our left. At 12 M., the heaviest part of the engagement took place. The rebels advanced upon our men with there lines of battle, determined to break our centre, but after withstanding a terrible fire from our side, they fell back in confusion. At this period our men felt greatly encouraged and began cheering, although it was plainly to be seen the rebels were in superior numbers, and fighting with equal determination. We made several successful charges upon the enemy and captured some prisoners, who represented they had thirty thousand men, and were commanded by EWELL. They said they were not all there, but coming up as fast as possible. Toward 3 in the afternoon our ranks were becoming thin, so that our battle line was no stronger than the enemy's skirmish line. The day was lost, yet still the fighting was kept up until it was discovered the enemy had flanked our position. The turnpike bridge over the Monocacy was then destroyed, and an attempt made to destroy the iron bridge, but it failed. The retreat became soon a perfect rout, the enemy's cavalry pursuing closely secured a large number of prisoners. All of our wounded and killed in the latter part of the action were abandoned where they fell. A great number of men, principally slightly wounded, managed to reach the train, stationed at New-Market, and were immediately sent to Baltimore. The rebels followed our retreating column until they reached New-Market, when they no longer harassed our rear. Gen. WALLACE kept up his march until late at night; the morning found him with the remnant of his men at Ellicott's Mills.

Our losses in the fight, which they call the battle of the Monocacy, will approximate close on to 1,600 killed, wounded and missing.

Of the wounded, not quite three hundred have arrived in all; the balance are supposed to be prisoners. The enemy's loss was, without doubt, greater than ours, as we were strictly on the defensive, and they the assaulting party. Officers present, and who have participated in nearly every battle on the Peninsula, assured me that they had never seen so many rebels before in an open space. They had generally fought them in woods or behind breastworks. To the superiority of numbers only our defeat was due. No men fought better than the old veterans of RICKETT's division. I regret to say some of the troopers on the fight, said to be "hundred-day men," had a terrible penchant for the rear.

THE EFFECT IN BALTIMORE.

When the news reached here that WALLACE was defeated and retreating upon the city, it broke forth upon the public like an electric shock. On Sunday morning the papers published Secretary STANTON's official dispatch and the proclamations of the Governor of the State and Mayor of the city, calling upon the inhabitants to rally at once to defend their homes.

THE CITIZENS AND LOYAL LEAGUES.

The members of the Loyal Leagues were prompt in forming their company on Sunday morning, and nobly did the citizens respond; as company after company was enrolled, they marched off to the armory, and there received muskets and cartridge boxes, and on reporting to Gen. LOCKWOOD, were placed in positions of defence. The number raised I will not state, as it may be contraband; but I overheard a secesh General say he never thought Baltimore had so many defenders for the Union. It is a noticeable fact that the scions of aristocratic (secesh) families have a great contempt for those who come forward to fight their friends, and were loud in their condemnation of the tyrannical act of conscripting a lot of them as well as loyal men, in the streets. Some wag told them that Gen. WALLACE had ordered them to be put in front when the fight commenced, and a more dejected-looking set of beings never were seen. They resorted to all sorts of subterfuges to get released; some claimed alienage, others physical disability; but on being informed they were not to be sent to the front, that they were simply needed to assist in loading Government stores on vessels at the wharves, they brightened up and considered it a good joke.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

On Sunday the headquarters of Gen. WALLACE, situated in REVERDY JOHNSON's house, opposite the Battle Monument, on Calvert-street, was the scene of unusual bustle and activity. An order had been issued seizing all the horses found in the public and private stables throughout the city for Government purposes; around the front of the building were hosts of young men emulous of becoming dashing cavaliers waiting for their quadrupeds. An order was given to each for a Sharp's rifle, saddle, bridle, &c., which being duly received, they mounted and were sent away to the front in squads. Applications to become scouts were exceedingly numerous. Of all branches in the service commanding officers cannot be too careful in making selections for this purpose. On a scout rests, in a measure, the safety of an army. His character should be well established before being sent on such a mission. It is very easy for the disloyal who are desirous of aiding the enemy to take this method of assisting and giving them every information as regards numbers, positions, &c. The success of the rebel raid determines to a certainty that they have been piloted on their expeditions, and informed of every movement of ours by those who reside in Baltimore and vicinity.

THE STREETS BARRICADED.

Barricades have been erected in some of the avenues leading to the city; rifle-pits have been dug, whose occupants will extend a warm welcome to their recreant Baltimore friends, should they seek to visit us; guns have been planted in new places, and every means taken to strengthen positions supposed to be weak. Every one connected with the military and civic government are constantly on the alert, to prevent surprise at any point.

BANK DEPOSITS REMOVED.

All day long, on Sunday, the bank officers, instead of devoting their Sabbath to religious exercises, were busily engaged in carrying cumbersome boxes out of the vaults, and placing them on drays, to be removed on board of some vessel for greater security. The Government also shipped their stores, medicines, &c., on board of transports.

RUMORS ON RUMORS.

On the street corners and on the sidewalks throngs of all classes of citizens congregated, expressing their opinions, and listening with open ears at the numerous absurd stories constantly repeated by some fresh arrival, who would most positively assert that he had seen the entire rebel army within a few miles of the city. Accurate information was impossible to obtain, at any price, on Sunday.

PATROLS GUARD THE STREETS.

On Sunday night, citizen soldiers patrolled the streets, relieving each other at regular intervals. WALLACE fell back from Ellicott's Mills to the Relay House, and thus the rebel cavalry had a clear field to destroy the Northern Central Railroad, which they accomplished, severing it in five places.

Troops were expected from New-York and Philadelphia, but none came from either place.

MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

Monday brought us a new General, assigned to the command of the Eighth Army Corps. Gen. WALLACE was not relieved; he still commands the Middle Department, but not the Eighth Army Corps. As will be seen by the following order, that it is now commanded by Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, July 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—General Orders No 228, War Department, July 11, 1864, directs that Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD is assigned by the President to the command of the Eighth Army Corps and all the troops in the Middle Department.

In obedience thereto I assume the command specified above. EDWARD O. C. ORD, Maj.-Gen. Vols.

Official: S. S. SEWARD, A. D. C.

Maj.-Gen. ORD bears an excellent reputation as a skillful, brave and energetic soldier. Combined with these qualities, he is represented to be possessed of administrative ability of a high order. He is a graduate of West Point.

REBELS CAPTURED.

A few strolling rebel cavalry, that lost their way, were captured about three miles from the city on Sunday night. They belonged to Major HARRY GILMORE's band, said to number between two and three hundred.

BURNING OF THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

The close proximity to the city of this notorious leader was made known by the burning of Gov. BRADFORD's house, only three and a half miles from the city. The party in this work of destruction consisted of a Lieutenant and ten men. They notified Mrs. BRADFORD that they had come to burn the house, and gave her a little time to remove the furniture. The Governor being absent in town at the time, fortunately escaped being taken prisoner. Part of the furniture was saved, but the heavy articles—the library, private and public papers—were left to be consumed. The papers the rebels would not allow to be removed. Mr. WM. J. BRYSON and Mr. CLARK, neighbors and prisoners in the hands of the rebels, assisted in removing the Governor's furniture.

Mr. PILLSBURY, whose house is near the Governor's, says that on Monday a young man came to his residence and pretended that he belonged to the signal corps, and that he wished to signal from Mr. PILLSBURY's cupola in case the rebels were coming. It was not long, however, before the young man came down and went away. It was soon found out he was a rebel in disguise, as he took a horse out of the stable and rode off before he could be taken.

The rebels claim HUNTER burnt twenty-two houses and fifteen barns on his raid to Lynchburgh, together with Gov. LETCHER's. Gov. BRADFORD's was destroyed in retaliation by order of BRADBURY T. JOHNSON. The Government is strongly pressed to adopt some course by which the wealthy Secessionists will be compelled to pay all damages the rebels may inflict upon the property of Union men. It is very likely that the Government will order something of this kind to be done, and that very speedily.

DESERTERS.

A lot of deserters, said to be some twenty odd, came in our lines yesterday and gave themselves up. They state that there is no infantry in this vicinity, and not much cavalry; that the main army is operating on Washington. They say the rebels are very sanguine of capturing that city. They expressed themselves tired of war, and having a good chance to come home, concluded to abandon the Confederates.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON's force is almost all Baltimoreans and Marylanders. His reserve is supposed to be at Frederick, unless in the interim he has joined the force operating against Washington.

BRIDGES DESTROYED.

For the second time in a little over three years, the bridges on the Northern Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads have been destroyed. The first time by a mob; the second by an organized force, and from the same city, perhaps, some of them were the same parties who assisted in the destruction of the bridges the first time. Not satisfied, they lay in ambush, and captured two trains. In one was Gen. FRANKLIN, on his way home from New-Orleans; he was made a prisoner, with his Staff. After ordering the passengers out of the cars, they applied the torch, and they were soon in flames. Having finished burning a number of houses, destroying the Northern Central bridges as far as Hanover Junction, and the entire circuit of railways north of the Washington road, they are now probably on their way back to join their main army, leaving Baltimore tranquil and undisturbed.

NO MORE PASSES.

The Provost-Marshal has received orders not to issue any more passes for citizens to leave the city. Those now here will have to remain, unless they can satisfy Col. WOOLEY that they do not intend to give aid and comfort to the rebels.

ARREST OF SECESSIONISTS.

A number of prominent Secessionists have been arrested, in endeavoring to leave the city in a peculiar manner. They have been provided with quarters

AFFAIRS TO-DAY.

Things have quieted down considerably, and the attention is now absorbed on Washington. The Common Council here last night passed a resolution to close the stores and places of business, and man to turn out. The Mayor had an interview with Major-Gen. ORD on the subject, but the General disapproved of the proceedings, stating he had men sufficient, and he wished business to proceed as usual.

The steamer *Georgiana* runs from here to Perryville, every afternoon at three. This is her first trip.

The Rebels in Hagerstown.

From the Syracuse Journal.

Rev. W. C. STEELE, of this city, to-day received a letter from his sister, residing in Hagerstown, Md., mailed at Greencastle, Penn. She writes:

"The Southern chivalry dashed into our town last Wednesday, wounded two regulars, and captured twenty-one prisoners. Our handful of men fought bravely, but were overpowered by numbers.

Gen. RANSOM commanded the rebels. An immediate onslaught was made upon the drug-stores, which were speedily emptied. Gen. RANSOM called a meeting of the City Council and demanded $20,000 and 1,500 suits of clothes; penalty for non-compliance, the burning of the town. Our Councilmen demurred, but the General declared with the most awful oaths that he had never disobeyed an order, and his terms must be complied with. We were frightened almost to death and were obliged to accede to their demand. Next morning all, save a few scouts, had left. All passed a day and night in suspense and dread. On the morning of the 8th we had a visit from IMBODEN's beauties, guerrillas of the most fiendish order. They broke into the stores, wantonly destroying what they didn't use. The next that gladdened our eyes were WHITE's guerrillas. They compelled Mr. NESBITT to give bond in a large sum to burn the Government stores in town, and also exacted $500. I saw the money counted out; they would not have anything but greenbacks. I had written you a long letter yesterday, but was obliged to destroy it when the rebels came.

There is now a large rebel force at Williamsport, (six miles distant.) Heaven only knows when we will be rid of these fearful-looking wretches."

FROM VICKSBURGH.

An Expedition Under Gen. Slocum—Burning of the Bridge Over Pearl River—Gen. Smith's Expedition—Reported Defeat and Death of Forrest.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 13.

The steamer *Sultana*, from Vicksburgh, with advices up to the 9th inst., has arrived.

An expedition left Vicksburgh on the 1st inst., commanded by Gen. SLOCUM. They destroyed the railroad bridge across Pearl River, on the 5th, and sent in thirty prisoners.

The cavalry expedition, which left Memphis July 4, had arrived at Vicksburgh, and would reinforce SLOCUM. This expedition had previously been destined to go up the White River.

Another force had been operating out from Rodney, Miss., scouting the country in that vicinity. They had engaged in many skirmishes, in all of which they were victorious.

The thermometer at Vicksburgh ranged from 81 to 86 during the week

There were no advices from Gen. SMITH's expedition. Reports from Grapevine say he has had a fight with and defeated FORREST, and that FORREST was killed; but the reports are not credited.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Pursuit of the Privateers—Miscellaneous

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 11.

No intelligence has been received from the fleet of gunboats that left yesterday in search of the privateer that destroyed the bark *Greenwood*.

The steam-tug *Mary* left Cherrystone yesterday noon for this place, and was due here at 3 o'clock the same day. She has not been heard from up to 4 o'clock this afternoon. There are suspicions that she has been captured, swamped or disabled.

The steamer *Amanda Winants* has arrived from Newbern, North Carolina. No news.

JOHN K. NICHOLS, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, received eight bullet wounds, June 16, while in front of Petersburgh, and died to-day at Hampton Hospital.

The following deaths occurred in Hampton Hospital on the 9th and 10th of July:

Daniel McCloud, 55th Penn.	Montigue Boney, 2d U. S. Colored.
John Smith, 2d N. H.	P. E. Wilder, rebel.
N. P. Stinebour, 4th N. H.	Adam Grimm, 7th Conn.
A. M. Weekes, 3d N. H.	John W. Tibbetts, 11th Me.
F. H. Messer, 2d N. H.	Charles A. Miller, 25th Mass
Robert Mathews, rebel.	Wm. Moat, 3d New-York.
Chas. Barry, 30th Illinois.	

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 12.

Mr. GEORGE BOWERYEM, correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, came on board the United States hospital steamer *Connecticut* at City Point, last Thursday, sick and delirious. Last evening the steamer started down the river, and at 2 o'clock this morning, while off Newport's News, Mr. BOWERYEM walked overboard and was drowned. Every effort was made to rescue him, but in vain. Mr. J. DILLE has his effects.

The steamer *Colton* has arrived from New-Orleans. She brings no news.

The last arrivals from City Point brought no news.

There have been no arrivals from there to-day.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14.

Reports from the Army of the Potomac say that the rebels have manœuvored their troops in a manner which seems to augur an attack on our rear from the last accounts. Gen. HILL's corps was moving around our left with the intention, says military men, of getting in our rear.

Gen. RICKETTS' division is in front of Gen BUTLER's forces, and a portion of LONGSTREET's division is in front of the Ninth Corps.

The Weldon Railroad, which was cut by Gen. WILSON, in his late raid, has been repaired by the rebels, and is used by them. Thirteen trains ran to and from Petersburgh on Sunday.

A dispatch received last night announces that SHERMAN's army was within six miles of Atlanta.

Up to 10 o'clock this morning it was not ascertained here that the rebel army had recrossed the Potomac, though they had sent over most of their plunder. All the troops which could be spared have gone in pursuit of the enemy.

An Extra says: "The information accumulated here strengthens the conclusion that the rebel force was 35,000 strong, of all arms. They entered Maryland with thirty-four pieces of cannon. Many of their troops were dismounted cavalrymen. These they mounted, until they are believed to have 8,000 men on horseback at this time."

An unauthenticated report from Memphis states that Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH had met and completely routed the rebel force under FORREST, and that FORREST himself was killed in the engagement.

The Prize-Steamer Little Ada.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 14.

The prize-steamer *Little Ada*, from Nassau, N. P., arrived here this morning, having been captured on the 6th inst., while attempting to run the blockade into Charleston, by the United States steamer *Gettysburgh*. She is in charge of Acting Ensign LEIGHTON and a prize crew. She has a general cargo of merchandise, is an iron propeller of about 120 tons, carries only one mast, and hails from Savannah.

The One Hundred Days' Men.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 14.

It is understood here that the one hundred days' men called for do not count upon the quota of the State. Neither will they be exempt from the draft, though it is believed the one hundred days will be deducted from their term, if drafted. It does not appear that the militia volunteering are called for any particular field of duty.

Notorious Traitors at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 14.

Among the passengers by the *Alpha*, from Bermuda, were GEORGE SAUNDERS, JACOB THOMPSON, of BUCHANAN's Cabinet, the Engineer of the *Florida*, and a large number of Southerners.

Trains Running to Washington Again.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 14.

Trains are running as usual this morning to Washington.

Papers from there of this morning have been received.

Funeral of a Fireman.

GEORGE WEIRICK, late an active member of Engine Company No. 19, while proceeding to the fire in Baxter-street on the 12th instant, was almost instantly killed by the collision of Hook and Ladder No. 5 and a City railcar in Chatham-street. The funeral services will be held in the Third-street Church, near Avenue A. The Fire Department will form in Third-street, right resting on Avenue A. The Fire Department banner to be in charge of the delegates from each company. The fire-alarm bells will be tolled during the moving of the procession, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. The body will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Regiments to Depart.

The following regiments are holding themselves in readiness to depart under any call of the Government for militia: The Fourth, Col. D. W. Teller: Sixth, Col. Joel W. Mason; Eleventh, Col. J. Maidhoff; Eighty-fourth, Col. T. A. Conkling; Ninety-third, Col. R. W. Chambers; Ninety-fifth, Col. S. R. Pinkney; Ninety-sixth, Col. G. D. Krehbiel; Ninety-ninth, Col. O'Mahony.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment, recently organized, and commanded by Col. THOMAS LYNCH, has volunteered to take the field, and has been accepted by Gen. SANDFORD as a part of the quota of the First Division.

Capt. EDGAR A. ROBERTS, of the Twenty-second Regiment, has received an order from Gen. SANDFORD, authorizing him to enlist a regiment or a battalion for the one hundred days' service.

LINDSEY BLUES.

HEADQUARTERS LINDSEY BLUES' BATTALION, MERCER HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

Commandants of companies are hereby ordered to report at these headquarters the number of men enrolled by this Friday, at 8 P. M. By order,

JOHN N. WILSEY, Major Commanding.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSTITUTES.

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Brig.-Gen A. S. Webb, Superintendent of Recruiting for Second Army Corps, New York State:

GENERAL: The A. A. Provost-Marshal-General directs me to inform you that all substitutes not liable to military duty, enlisted for drafted men, or for persons in advance of the draft, will be required to make oath that they are exempt from the draft by reason of alienage, or having served two years in the United States Army or Navy, since April 15, 1861. In such cases, certificates of exemption will be granted to the principal for three years by the Provost-Marshal of the District in which he resides, on receipt of the oath and enlistment paper of his substitute, which will be sent through this office. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. F. BROWNSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAW REPORTS.

Health Wardens are not "Clerks"—They Cannot be Removed by the City Inspector Without the Concurrence of the Board of Aldermen.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Leonard, Clerke and Sutherland.

Demorest vs. The Mayor.—This case has several times been noted in this paper. The plaintiff sued to recover salary as Health Warden, from July, 1859, to December of the same year, claiming that he had been illegally removed from office by the City Inspector without the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen—or rather, that he had not been legally removed at all.

The court, at Special Term, sustained the plaintiff's view of the removal, and gave him judgment. The defendants appealed, and the court, per CLERKE, J., now affirmed that judgment, taking the view that the City Inspector could only remove Chiefs of Bureaux, clerks and other subordinates of that class, without the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen; that the plaintiff was not a clerk nor the chief of any bureau, and not being such, he was not legally removed and must recover.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. JULY 14, 1864.

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway...c	113¾	50	M. So. & N. I. R...c	84
100	do...s3	113¾	100	do	84
100	do	113⅞	100	do	84¼
100	do...s3	113⅞	200	do...b3	84⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R	128⅛	100	do...b3	84⅛
100	do...c	128⅜	200	do	84¼
600	Reading R	131⅝	600	do	84⅜
400	do...c	132	100	do	84⅛
100	do...b5	132⅛	200	do...b3	84⅝
200	do...c	131⅞	100	do...b3	84¾
400	do...b4	132	200	Ill. Cen. R	128⅞
100	do...c	131⅞	100	do...s3	128⅞
800	do...b5	132	300	do...b3	129
600	do	132	100	Chi. & R. I. R	109⅜
200	Cumb. Coal Co	61⅜	300	do...b3	109⅜
100	do...b4	62	100	do	109⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co...c	72¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	108⅜
100	Mariposa M. Co...s	43	100	P., F. W. & C...s3	113¼
100	Qtz. Hill M. Co	12			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C	49¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R	84¼
500	Erie Railway	113⅞	400	do	84¼
100	do...b4	113⅞	100	do...b3	84⅝
200	Hud. Riv. R	129	100	do	84⅜
100	do...b10	129⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R	129
100	do...s3	129	100	do...s10	128⅜
100	Reading R	131⅞	100	Chi. & R. Isl	110⅜
200	do...b3	132⅛	100	do...b3	110¼
200	do...s10	132	100	Chic. & N. W	51
100	do...s10	131⅞	100	Cum. Coal Co	61⅛
200	Canton Co	36	700	Quick. M. Co	73⅛

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$20,000	Amer. Gold	257	100	M. S. & N. I. R	84⅜
60,000	do	257⅛	200	do...b3	84⅛
200	Erie Railway...b3	113⅞	100	do...b4	84⅛
250	do	113⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R	128⅜
300	do...s3	113⅞	200	do	129¼
100	Reading R	132	100	do...s3	129⅛
300	Hudson Riv. R...s3	129	400	Chi. & R. I. R...b4	110⅜
200	do	129	100	do	11⅜
100	do...b3	129	100	P., Ft. W. & C...s3	113⅜
100	Mariposa Min	44	100	do...s5	113⅜

[Advertisement.]

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MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 41 | Sun sets..... 7 30 | Moon sets... 1 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 40 | Gov. Island.. 4 29 | Hell Gate... 5 51

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 14—*In steamship Jamaica Packet, from Kingston, Jam.*—Dr. Gen. Barry, R. M. L. Rasin, G. A. Libby, A. Lich, A. D. Cordova, J. H. Stirke, R. Groeme, Mr. Allen, H. Malcot.

In steamship Liberty, from Havana.—Mme. Baronesse de Cussac, Dr. Castagnie, R. A. Perdrauville, lady, Son and 2 daughters, C. Rowe, lady, 3 children and servant, Placido Dominguez and lady, Mrs. A. C. Allen, Mrs. James Converse, J. M. Madrigal y de Leon, J. M. Calderon y Kessel, Juan H. Durruty, H. Folsom, Mrs. Haggerty, Mrs. Pennington, Mateo Sotolonzo, Adorzo Oranelo, T. Hidalgo, Luis Penna, P. Dasse, J. W. Whitman, J. W. Robinson, M. Martorell, Felix Alfonso, Manuel Quero, R. Oscar, Pedro Verdix, E. Eberman, Domingue Trombie, Jules Barthomies, G. Schadelin, Jose Comellas, Ramon Comellos, Wm. Klein, Ramon Borda and three sons, H. Schapnes, H. de Leon, R. Sherman, T. Adams, P. Richards.

In bark Thomas Pope, from Monrovia.—Rev. John Leys, J. T. Amos and lady, Miss Lizzie Clarkson, Mrs. M. A. Roberts, Miss Alice Douglas, Mrs. Katharine King and son, Philip Grole, M. D. Herndon.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 14.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamer Mexico, Ellis, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Ships Tyre, Scott, Quebec, Boyd & Hincken; Edith, Childs, Fortress Monroe, ——; Helen Austin, French, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Anna, (Br.,) Lundt, Cadiz, Holmboe & Balchen; Emelia, (Holl.,) Mohlbrand, Rotterdam, Sloman & Edye; Junior, (Hamb.,) Zwaack, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Anna, Tuthill, Cow Bay, J. B. Gager.

Brigs Nuvaa Rosalia, (Ital.,) Corrao, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Vertu; Olga, (Ital.,) Castellane, Lisbon, Baetjer & De Vertu; Winonah, Graffum, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners S. G. Hart, Rowley, Elizabethport, ——; P. S. Lindsay, Emery, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Belle, (Br.,) Walker, Trinidad, Jones & Lough; Unicorn, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; M. A. Jones, Walton, Maryland, A. C. Havens; Blue Jacket, (Br.,) Avery, Falmouth, G. F. Bulley; Eclipse, (Br.,) Pollard, St. John, N. B., ——; Diamond State, Cary, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, ——; Copy, Kelly, New-Haven, Ferguson & Wood; Mary, Wilcox, Boston, G. L. Hatch; J. L. Snow, Achorn, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamaica Packet, Parrott, Kingston, Jam., 9 ds., with mails and 9 passengers to J. Leaycraft. 11th inst., was boarded by U. S. gunboat Fort Jackson, who reported having captured the blockade-runner steamer Thistle, and having chased the Boston, who escaped.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, Havana, 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co.

U. S. steamer Crescent, Tripp, New-Orleans July 3, via Washington, D. C., which latter place landed the 138th Regiment, Col. Davis. Has been 36 hours from Point Lookout, with 833 rebel prisoners and a guard of 125 men from 11th reserve corps. Capt. Mott Church, commanding, 1st Lieut. W. S. Provost, 2d Lieut. J. F. Watkins. June 5, lat. 28 05, lon. 84 20, saw U. S. gunboat De Soto, with monitor No. 3 in tow, strg. S.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Carpenter, Alexandria 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Western Metropolis, Hilton, Fortress Monroe 22 hours, with 520 sick and wounded soldiers.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. J. Hoagland.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Hope, Warren, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Emma Dunn, Burton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Jas. Hand.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Civita, (Dan.,) Comlich, Alexandria 67 ds., with rags to master. In the Straits of Gibraltar, May 20, ship Regent, from Malta for Quebec. June 8, brig Charles Constantine, from Alicante for New-York. 12th inst., 180 miles S. E. of the Highlands, was spoken by U. S. gunboats Mount Vernon and Monticello, in search of the Florida; all well.

Bark Thos. Pope, Alexander, Monrovia via Sierra Leone June 9, with palm oil and $20,000 in gold to Yates & Porterfield. The schr. Carrie Hughes sld. for Boston June 7.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, (of Digby, N. S.,) Payson, Jacmel June 25, with coffee and logwood to Brett, Son & Co. May 30, on the outward passage, lat. 28 36, lon. 61 24, spoke schr. Ocean Queen, Freeman, from Weymouth, N. S., for Dominica, with Captain sick of small-pox. Supplied them with some stores; had been out 20 ds.

Brig Zephyr, (Swed.,) Kendahl, Rio Janeiro May 21, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Francis Burritt, Fairchilds, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with coal to Fall River Iron Co.

Schr. E. H. Daly, Saunders, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jane Woodbury, Cottrell, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Thomas W. Thorne, Sears, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brewer, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. J. S. Curtis, Crowell, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Emily Fowler, Willard, St. George, Me., 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Julia Ann, Rich, Gascumbie, P. E. I., 25 ds., with potatoes to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Cannon, Dannell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Expedite, Bebee, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Hoe, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. S. L. Miller, White, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Chas. Henry, ——, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Charter Oak, Studley, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Henrietta, Miner, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. D. T. Willets, Brown, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Ruth S. Hodgson, Hall, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Cameo, Ellwell, Mystic.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Love, Port Morris.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Albany, for Middletown.

Schr. A. Heaton, ——, Bridgeport.

Schr. Prize, Mayhew, Norwich.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Rondout for Taunton.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Abrew, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Schr. Richard Law, York, Philadelphia, for Plymouth.

Schr. Adaline, Sprague, Port Morris.

Schr. Messenger, Miner, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tarry Not, Cottrell, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Montezuma, Holmes, Elizabethport, for Dennis.

Schr. Owen Bearse, Bearse, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary, Wilcox, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Israel L. Snow, Achorn, Rondout, for Boston.

BELOW—Brigs Merlin, Cienfuegos; H. F. Colthurst, Cienfuegos. Also, 1 brig unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

July 13—Steamers Baltimore, Haze, Yazoo.

Barks Amy, Helmdall, Amor Arundel.

Brigs St. John, Melissa, Iris, Harvest Queen, Venus.

Schooners E. M. Browning, M. E. Mangum, Equator, C. S. Watson, S. M. Shaddock.

July 14—Steamship Mexico, for Havana.

Spoken, &c.

Amelia—schr., from New-Bedford for Porto Rico, 60 miles W. of Bermuda, July 10.

Outria—schr., hence for Havana, July 7, lat. 28 51, lon. 74 20.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 14.—Below, bark Mary Edson, Nickerson, from Baltimore.

Also arr. bark Cephas Starrett, Glace Bay; brig C. C., Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Arr. schr. Fashion San Salvador. Cld. schrs. Ellicott, Duncan, New-York: Thos. Winan, Yorktown, Va.

PORTLAND, July 14.—Cld. bark Henry P. Ford, Pinkham, Sydney, C. B.; brigs Coquette, Miller, Havana: A. F. Ross, Small, Carbarew.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Arr. brig Gen. Banks, Bean, New-York; schr. M. R. Hathaway, Hathaway, do.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 12.—Arr. brigs Anita Damon, from Washington, D. C., for Boston; Delmont Lock, from Boston, for Fortress Monroe; schrs. Eliza Williams and Trident, from Philadelphia for Boston; J. D. McCarthy, L. & M. Reed, Mary A. Reich and Maria Foss, from Boston for Philadelphia; Belle, from Boston for Port Ewen; Stephen Taber, from New-York for do; Cypress, from Harrington for do. T. R. Jones, from Machias for do. Emma, (Br.,) from St. Stephen, N. B., for do.

Sld. schr. John W. Hall.

13th—Arr. and sld., brig C. Mathews, from Philadelphia for Boston.

Sld., the above arrivals of yesterday and brigs Abby Thaxter, Elvira, Blackfish, George Amos and others.

Passed by, bark Mary Edson, from Baltimore for Boston; brig Crista C. Colson, from Philadelphia for do.

8 A. M.—Wind N. N. W.—No vessels in port.

Foreign Ports.

At Havana, July 9, ships Clara Ann and Osmanly; barks St. Jago, John Aviles and La Ciguena; brigs Echo, M. Washington, Hancock, Proteus and Daniel Boone; schooners Philbrick, Golden Gate, Eveline, Talisman, Island Belle, L. E. Pierce, and Benson.

At Jacmel, June 25, brigs Union, Ryder, for New-York in a few ds.; Keuith, Crowell, just arr.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., July 14.—Sld. steamships Fire Queen, Johnson, from New-York for Shanghai; Fung Shuey, Williams, from do., Hong Kong.

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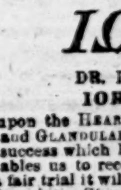

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MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 NASSAU-ST.

JULY DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS institution have ordered interest to be paid depositors at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, July 18. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal from July 1.

By order of the Board.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.